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ADVANCES BY AXIS CONTINUING IN KUBAN, DON RIVER SECTORS; PLANES BUSY OVER BLACK SEA

Signal Successes Mark Campaigns All Over Eastern Front

CAUCASUS PORTS HIT

Domei

BERLIN, August 17.—Continuing their attacks against Soviet shipping on the Black Sea, German bombers yesterday sank three enemy coastal vessels and badly damaged a large-sized transport, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, German land forces continued their successful advance in the area south of the lower reaches of Kuban River, in the northwestern Caucasus, the announcement said.

On the northeastern loop of the big Don River bend, German forces advanced along all points and inflicted heavy losses against the Soviet troops, it was said.

Already, mopping-up operations have been started in this sector since the Don River basin now is in German hands, the communique said.

East of Vyasma and Rshev, heavy fighting is in progress as German land forces, with the support of the Luftwaffe continue their offensive against Soviet troops, it was said.

Up in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, Soviet attempts to start an attack were crushed thoroughly by heavy concentric artillery fire, it was said.

In North Africa, German fighter planes, in air combat, yesterday shot down a total of 14 British machines.

The Luftwaffe also carried out raids on objectives in the middle and eastern sections of England, dropping large numbers of high explosives and incendiaries on important war objectives, the announcement declared.

Allied shipping suffered additional heavy losses as German submarines, operating in the Arctic, and the coastal waters off North and Central America and the western coast of Africa, sank a total of 19 ships aggregating 105,772 gross tons, it was said.

Three additional ships were hit by torpedoes but their sinking could not be observed due to strong defense of the convoy, it was said.

Caucasus Ports Hit

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—According to the Red Fleet, organ of the Soviet navy, German bombers yesterday carried out bombing raids against the Soviet Caucasus ports of Tuapse and Anapa, according to a Moscow report received here today.

Simultaneously, the report said, Voroshilovsk, about 300 kilometers south of the strategic city of Stalingrad, also suffered from devastating German air raids.

Axis Winning in Kuban

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 17.—German forces in the lower stream region of the Kuban River and also in the northwestern mountain district of the Caucasus have succeeded in executing their attack on the Soviet forces with very favorable results, it is announced by the German High Command today.

Particularly, the German units in the regions northeast of the Don curve area have smashed the enemy positions, and they have reached the Don River at several points. German units are now hotly chasing and mopping up the remnant Soviet troops. Thus, the entire Don River region is now controlled by the German and Axis forces.

Germans Nearing Grozny

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, August 17.—German units that occupied the Maikop oil area are pressing toward Novorossisk, while German vanguards that have been advancing rapidly toward Grozny have reached a point only 40

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SURABAYA INDIANS ACTIVE

Compatriots in East Indies Urged To Fight for Freedom

Domei

SURABAYA, August 17.—Five hundred members of the Surabaya branch of the Indian Independence League today cabled a three-point appeal to the Indian residents in the principal cities in the East Indies as well as other areas in the Southern Regions.

In the manifesto, the Surabaya branch of the League urged the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi, realization of independence for India and the immediate withdrawal of Anglo-American troops from India.

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Moscow Views The Caucasus Lost to Reich

Defense Viewed Impossibility—To Form 2nd Front From Kazanstan to Turkestan

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, August 17.—The Soviet authorities seem to have already realized the impossibility of defending the Caucasus, according to information reaching here.

As a measure to meet the eventual abandonment of the Caucasus, the Soviet authorities are believed to be considering the construction of a second defense line extending from Kanzanstan to Turkestan, and also the transportation of oil from the Mosul oilfield, Iraq, to important bases in the Soviet Union via Turkestan.

London Papers Alarmed

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—All London papers, alarmed by the unexpectedly rapid German advance against Stalingrad, yesterday declared that unless Britain seized an opportunity to send effective aid to the Soviet Union in a few weeks, it will be lost forever, reports reaching here indicated.

The Evening Standard said that large air raids on German territory are not even a poor substitute for a second front, adding that German military successes were not achieved through its air force alone, but because the German air arm was active as part of the land forces.

Meanwhile, the Sunday Times stated that Soviet resistance on the Caucasus front has been practically impossible since the German capture of Rostov on July 24, when the Soviet High Command withdrew Marshal Simeon Timoshenko's troops from the Caucasus.

War's Issue Clear

Whatever may be the outcome of the European hostilities, the issue is now practically clear as far as the Eastern Front is concerned. What can the Soviets do when the oilfields and rich agricultural tracts in the Caucasus and Ukraine fall into the hands of Germany?

This is the key note of the Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Berlin, Sunday, which surveys the prevailing European War situation roughly as follows:

Reich troops, having occupied nearly all the important enemy positions in the northern Caucasus, are now just one step short of the wholesale appropriation of the rich oilfields in that area. A little to the northeast of that sector lies Stalingrad, its days now numbered, with a certain vital point for the direct attack of the city being just reported to have been reduced.

In the north and somewhere along the same Eastern Front, although the German attacks in those sectors are not reported as often as in the south, the Reich Army will soon annul all the Soviet counter-offensives.

The complete loss of the rich southwestern Soviet European territory is unmistakably a fatal blow to that country, while victorious Germany will soon have no need for concern over the hostilities on the Eastern Front.

War Aims Revealed

Reich Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, declared in the recent issue of Das Reich to the effect: "We know that it is easy for us to use some of our air forces in the Eastern Front for our relentless bombing on England. We dare not do so, however, because our war is not fought in a petty revengeful manner. We want to ensure victory on the Eastern Front first of all, in accordance with our scheduled plans."

The overwhelming victories on the side of the Germans on the Eastern Front are now so noted that such countries as Switzerland and Sweden, formerly remarkably pro-Democratic, now believe in the final victory of the Reich troops on that front. These countries might well change their attitude only on the mere calculation of the war booties gained by the German forces since last year.

Under the prevailing unfavorable situation, the Soviets have no longer any hope of a formation of a second front by their Anglo-American friends. Then there is the recent destruction of a large group of anti-Axis transports by the successful attacks of the Italian navy in the Mediterranean Sea. The Soviets cannot find any tangible encouragement in the report that some British bombers have staged raids in a poor, blinded way on German territory.

As to where the next German spearhead will be directed after their successful operations on the Eastern

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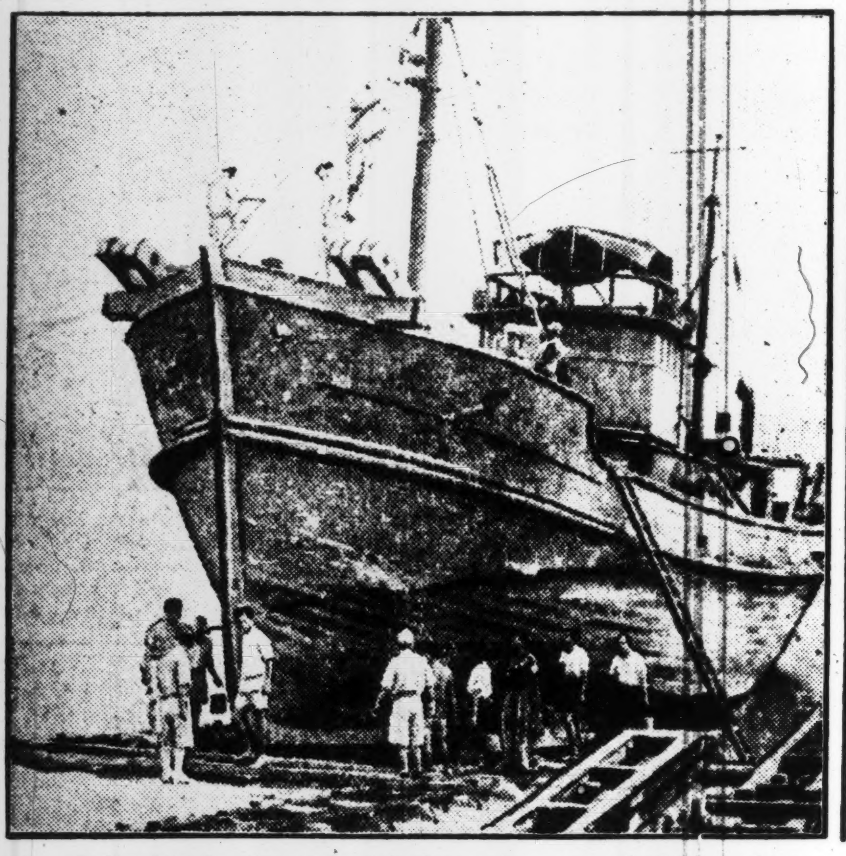
Navy Men Lead Way to Reconstruction



Following in the wake of destruction caused by warfare, the sound of energetic reconstruction fills the air of the Southern Regions. Shown at left are men of the Imperial Navy busily engaged in refitting a vessel at the newly reopened shipbuilding plant at Macassar. At right, the rows and rows of disabled motorcars left by the enemy in their hurried retreat are skilfully repaired by the Navy mechanics so that their life of usefulness may be prolonged. (Both photos passed by Navy Ministry. Snapped by Cameraman Uchimoto of the Navy Information Corps)

CHUNGKING-RED RIFT SEEN MORE SERIOUS

Expulsion of Chou En-lai by Communists Seen Fore-Runner of Clash With Chiang

Chou En-lai, one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Red envoy to Chungking, is reported to have been expelled from the party for treachery. This information is taken as indicating that the relations between the Chungking regime and the Communist Party, which had been none too good, have definitely worsened.

It is revealed that the censuring attitude of the Communist Party toward Chou En-lai dates from April of this year. The April 8 issue of the "Liberation Daily News", organ of the Communist Party, carried a resolution of the central executive committee of the party, which denounced Chou En-lai as having been made a tool of General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chungking regime, and attempting to "sell" the party, it is said.

Competent observers are of the opinion that if the expulsion report is correct, Mao Tse-tung who is generally regarded as dictator of the Communist Party in China must have acted more from political motives rather than on the score of thought.

Appointed Envoy

It is recalled that the Sian affair involving the detention of General Chiang Kai-shek by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Sian in December, 1936, was settled primarily through the good offices of Chou En-lai. Following the solution of the affair, an agreement was reached for collaboration between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party and Chou was appointed Communist envoy in charge of negotiations with the Kuomintang.

In expelling Chou from the party, it is reported, Mao Tse-tung pointed out, among other things, that Chou accepted a bribe of 500,000 yuan from the Kuomintang for settlement of the Sian affair and that the bribe money was deposited in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong. In this connection, local observers point out that some time after the release of General Chiang Kai-shek from Sian, there was a report that the Comintern had come to place absolute confidence in Chou En-lai in consideration of his ability to realize collaboration between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party which had been opposed to each other since the split in the Wuhan district. In view of this fact, it is considered not unlikely that Mao Tse-tung seized the first opportunity to expel Chou from the party with a view to securing his position as the Communist dictator in China.

One of the reasons given for the expulsion of Chou, according to information received here, is that although over five years have elapsed since the settlement of the Sian affair, Chou has never obtained anything of advantage for the Communist Party, from the Kuomintang. Another reason is that the central headquarters of the Communist Party has arrived at the conclusion that Chou is responsible for the defeat which the newly-organized Fourth Communist army suffered at the hands of Chiang Kai-shek troops in 1940.

While details of internal conditions in the Communist Party are unavailable, it is regarded as certain

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NEWS IN NEW ASIA

Mohammedans Pleased

In view of the fact that 90 per cent of the East Indies inhabitants are Mohammedans, the Japanese Military Administration of Java has established at 15, Seventh Avenue, Batavia, a Mohammedan Culture Library and a Mohammedan Culture Research Institute, the Asahi reports.

According to figures released by the Military Administration, Mohammedans in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere total 70,000,000 in round numbers, the report further said.

With Mohammedans in India numbering approximately 78,000,000, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the second largest Mohammedan zone in the world, so that this question can not be looked upon with indifference.

Accordingly, the Asahi added, matters relative to Mohammedanism must be given full attention by the Japanese.

The library and the institute, newly established, are under the direct control of the Japanese Military Administration, and efforts are being made for the collection of nearly 5,000 books on Mohammedanism for the two institutions, the Asahi reported.

The Military Administration plans to establish an university some time in the future, with the library and the research institute as the nucleus.

Announcing that the religious faiths of the native inhabitants will be respected, the Japanese Military Administration has been taking measures favorable to Mohammedans, it is reported.

Concluding, the Asahi said that this fact as well as the establishment of the library and the research institute is being favorably received by the Mohammedans.

Kindness Is Key

Generosity and magnanimity on the part of the Japanese is the key to successful administration in the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions, declared Kyujiro Hayashi, Civil Administrator of Java Island, with particular reference to the satisfactorily maintained peace and order on the island, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent there in his dispatch dated Monday.

Interviewed by the correspondent, Civil Administrator Hayashi said that in the three months since the Japanese occupied the island, peace and order have been returned to normalcy by dint of the might of the Imperial Forces as well as by the friendship fostered between the native inhabitants and the Japanese.

Friction still exists between the Dutch and the inhabitants of the island, and the Chinese and the native inhabitants, respectively, continued Mr. Hayashi. However, the causes of the friction are being eliminated by the Japanese who treat the native inhabitants with guiding spirit based upon magnanimity and generosity, he added.

Questioned about the problem of mixed blood, the civil administrator stated that the same attitude will be taken by the Japanese toward them as the case with the native inhabitants. As they were looked down upon, they engaged various bodies to oppose the Dutch administration. Most of them hate Dutch nationalism and regard Java as their mother country. Japan should not repeat the same mistake that the Dutch made in its policy as regards this class of people.

Speaking on the Chinese merchants residing on the Island of Java, Civil Administrator Hayashi stressed that the Japanese should use prudence in their attitude toward them. According to the civil administrator, Chiang Kai-shek tried, for years, to win over the Chinese in the Southern Regions to his side by instilling anti-Japanese into them. In view of the above fact, the girl administrator said Japan should face the problem of the Chinese in the Southern Regions with a definite and firm attitude.

Nippon News to Expand

The Nippon Eigasha (Japan Newsreel Company) will expand its sphere of activities to the Southern Regions by establishing within a month branch offices in Canton, Saigon, Bangkok, Manila, Surabaya and Shonan City, it was learned Tuesday.

The company is at present working on the selection of personnel to be sent to the above offices.

SHOCHIKU TROUPE MAKES BIG HIT ON MANILA STAGE

Given Ovations by Filipinos And Japanese Soldiers at Metropolitan Theater

The troupe of 40 Shochiku screen and stage stars and starlets, including petite and charming Satoe Minami and Kinuko Wakamizu, has been making a big hit in Manila with the Filipino public and men of the Japanese fighting forces in the Philippine capital, the Miyako reported from Manila on Monday, states Domei.

In a recent performance at the Metropolitan Theater in Manila, the Shochiku actors and actresses gave musical renditions, dances, and short plays which were given rousing ovations by the Japanese soldiers who packed the hall to capacity.

The Shochiku party is planning to visit Baguio and Davao to entertain the Japanese soldiers there.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE AND POETRY TO BE HELD

To Begin September 1 Under Sculptors' League and Writers' Association Auspices

In order to remind Tokyo citizens through sculpture and poetry of the importance of promoting health, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is planning to hold a sculptural exhibition for three months beginning September 1, under the auspices of the All-Japan Sculptors' League and the Japanese Men of Letters' Patriotic Association, reports Domei.

The exhibits, totalling 50, will be presented by Seibo Kitamura, Sogan Saito, Jiro Amemiya, Naondo Nakamura, Saburo Yeshida, and 15 other noted sculptors, and will be put on show at the Mitsukoshi Department Stores and the Kabuki, Tokyo, Toho, Nippon, and International Theaters, together with poems befitting the occasion, which are now being selected by the Japanese Men of Letters' Patriotic Association.

U.S. DOMINATION HIT BY JORGE B. VARGAS

Filipinos Should Have Stood by Japan at War's Outbreak, He Declares

Domei

MANILA, August 17.—The 40-year history of American domination of the Philippines has been one of economic subjugation and racial discrimination, declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, at a dinner given in honor of Filipino officials attending a convention of governors and mayors at Malacanan Palace this evening.

"During the last 40 years our country has continually suffered," Mr. Vargas declared, at the same time bewailing the fact that his people have been slow to realize the fact that "we did not belong with America and that we orientals should have cultivated closer association with sister nations of the Orient."

He stressed that immediately following the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States, the Filipinos, after completely severing all relations with America should have announced their willingness to support Japan in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

He pointed out that the Philippines failed to take "this natural and logical step." Consequently thousands of young men were sacrificed uselessly, while fields and homes were destroyed by the "sorched-earth" policy of the American forces.

In view of the liberality and kindness of the Japanese Forces and their endeavors to reconstruct a New Philippines out of the destruction wrought by the Americans, he said "one cannot help but feel repentant and remorseful."

Continuing, he exhorted the attending governors and mayors not to spare their efforts in "making all of our people fully realize and understand the vital significance of Japan's motives and ideals, and to take an infinitely greater part than we have, heretofore, done in cooperating with the Japanese for the attainment of our aims."

Concluding his address, Chairman Vargas averred, "Japan's victory in the present war and success in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which we do not doubt in the least, will bring the people of Asia a new doctrine of right and honorable living as true brothers in a way God wants humanity to live."

More Authority Given

Domei

MANILA, August 17.—With the approval of the Japanese Military Administration here, Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines, today promulgated a decree regulating the system and jurisdiction of the local Philippines Government as well as the rights and duties of its officials it was learned here today.

Under this decree, the provincial governors, so far decided on by election will be appointed by Mr. Vargas with the approval of the Japanese Military Administration, it was said.

Simultaneously, the authority of the provincial governors has been increased greatly since they will be charged with the duties of chiefs of the local administration and the lower organs of the central admin-

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INDIA SUFFERS NEW ATROCITY AS 8 BRITISH BOMBER PLANES ATTACK PARADERS IN LUCKNOW

Lin Promises Nanking Aid Toward India

New Anti-British Movement Seen Death Knell to Imperialistic Policy

Domei

NANKING, August 17.—The ever-rising independence movement in India is telling the death knell of British imperialism which has kept India in a miserable state of vassalage for more than three long centuries, declared Lin Po-cheng, Chief of the Publicity Bureau of the National Government, in an interview with the press today on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Opium War.

While the Indian people had previously conducted anti-British and independence movements, the current movement is essentially different from its forerunners in that it is universal in character and that it has awakened the Indian masses to the importance of marching forward with united efforts, Mr. Lin observed, adding that the Indian leaders are employing new tactics this time to fight British pressure and persecution.

In the first place, Mr. Lin asserted, the Indians are rallying behind the independence movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Abul Kalam Azad, three outstanding independence leaders, with an unfaltering will and determination to crush any British effort to prevent the realization of Indian independence. The British may adopt a policy of calculated appeasement toward the Indian leaders or even go so far as to massacre huge numbers of Indians to intimidate the Indian people into silence and submission, Mr. Lin continued.

Secondly, he pointed out, the Indian people, while carrying on their valiant fight for independence with their own means, are vehemently demanding, that the British withdraw from India.

Thirdly, he said, the Indian people are so eager to attain freedom and independence that they will not be satisfied with Britain's mere promise that India will be granted independence. The Indians today refuse to be victims of cunning British strategy. They stand firmly against India's participation in the war and against the formation of a second front in India.

Mr. Lin expressed the belief that although Great Britain is trying to hold India under its thumb through America's aid, the United States will withhold aid to the British authorities in India inasmuch as the United States realizes that the time to rescue Britain in India has already passed.

Last but not least, Mr. Lin declared, the National Government of China is willing and ready to extend full support to the current independence movement in India.

Britain in Difficulties

Commenting on the British position today on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the notorious Opium War, Masaomi Yoshitomi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, pointed out that British influence has been wiped out from China and Britain is experiencing extreme difficulty in retaining its despotic grip on India, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Nanking, states Domei.

"At this juncture, when the Indian people are demonstrating against Britain, the National Government's statement that it will whole-heartedly support the Indians is of particular significance," Mr. Yoshitomi declared.

Discussing reports from Chungking which indicate a strong sympathy with India's resistance against Britain, the spokesman said that even Chungking is beginning to understand the true nature of Britain's baneful aims in Asia. He warned, "Unless Chungking fully reconsiders its position at this time, it is likely to meet the same fate as India."

JAPANESE IS COMPULSORY

Sixteen Shanghai Schools Add Language in Course

SHANGHAI.—According to a decision reached by the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Japanese language will become a compulsory course in 16 S.M.C. schools (12 Chinese four foreign) from the September term. Of 11 Japanese teachers required for this purpose, six have already been appointed, including Tadashi Ishii, 59, former principal of the Japanese First National School, and his son Tetsu, 26, former teacher in the Japanese Girls High School at Shanghai.

High Explosives Dumped On Demonstrators—City in Shambles

1,354 KILLED IN WEEK

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 17.—As public anti-British demonstrations were being carried out in the city of Lucknow, India, Sunday afternoon, eight British bombers suddenly appeared over the city and dropped a large number of highly explosive bombs causing heavy casualties among the masses, who were parading through the city. The bombing of the people continued for 30 minutes, and numerous bodies of the victims killed by the bombs were piled high on the streets.

Most of the buildings were destroyed and as fires raged at various points confusion and misery pervaded the entire city.

Egypt Trouble Grows

Close on the heels of the anti-British uprisings in India, the whole of Egypt is apparently also being thrown into the vortex of an anti-British movement, the Nichi Nichi reported from Zurich, quoting a Cairo dispatch, states Domei.

Dumbfounded by the sudden change in the Egyptian situation, the British authorities are engrossed in taking high-handed measures against the Egyptian Government, it is reported.

The dispatch said that more than 5,000 Egyptians have already been arrested and interned in a temporary camp on the Sinai Peninsula.

1,354 Killed First Week

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 17.—Indian men and women who were killed in the first week of the uprising in India reached 1,354, according to a Transocean report from Rangoon. This figure is based upon the reports reaching Britain and the United States after having been strictly censored by the British authorities, and therefore it is believed the actual number of those killed is certainly much larger.

Uprising that at first developed at Bombay, Calcutta, and other big cities has now expanded to all parts of the country.

Meanwhile, the Transocean report from Saigon reaching here today said that the Indian Government issued an order yesterday authorizing all British Army officers above the rank of captain to shoot disturbers of peace for the protection of properties of British residents. This authority is also extended to officers of the American Army and other Allied armies stationed in India.

This is believed to be contradictory to the announcement recently made at Washington that the American troops in India would not take part in the Indian-British problem.

Hindus, Mohammedans Unite

The increasing pressure upon the Indians has resulted in strengthening the anti-British front. Indians of the Hindu and Mohammedan faith did not at first join hands, but they are now inclined to form a common front against the British Government, forgetting all religious differences. This has resulted in the anti-British movement, which has started in the northwestern frontier district, which is exclusively inhabited by Mohammedans, according to the instruction of the National Congress Party.

Previous to the opening of the Working Committee session of the Mohammedan League at Bombay, a proposal for the cooperation with the National Congress Party was submitted by C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras. The Working Committee of the Mohammedan League met for two hours at President Mohammed Ali Jinnah's residence yesterday, and it will be reopened today. It is said that the proposal made by Mr. Rajagopalachariar would be discussed by the committee.

The proposal submitted by ex-Premier Rajagopalachariar to the Mohammedan League is reported to be as follows:

"Among the Mohammedans, a view that the establishment of a temporary government is the only step for settling the present problem speedily, is gaining strength. Such a government alone can speak in the name of India, and submit a demand to the British that they should give up the entire sovereignty over India.

"Self determination by several political and religious groups is what is desired by the Congress Party. There is no doubt that the Mohammedan League would cooperate with the National Congress Party. Thus, the temporary gov-

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PEOPLE MUST UNITE TO WIN NEW ORDER

School Head Declares Japan Fighting to Remove Obstacles To Justice, Peace

In the present war, Japan is fighting to remove the obstacles which have been blocking the path to peace and justice for all humanity. Inequality of economic distribution, which has divided the countries up into "haves" and "have-nots," the domination of the Anglo-Americans and their superiority complex and the overwhelming influence of Judaism are three of the obstacles which Japan is striving to wipe out, writes Toyokichi Nakayama, head of the Mikoto School, in an article in the August issue of the monthly magazine "Kokumin Hyoron."

In working toward a New Order in the world, Japan must root out the elements which do not accord with the great spirit of the foundation of the Japanese Empire, in order to construct the Co-Prosperity Sphere on a firm foundation, he declares. In the article he points out the impossibility of any kind of compromise between Judaism which preaches the gospel of democracy, individualism, mammonism and liberalism and the true Japanese spirit which has been apparent from the time of its foundation. His article entitled, "The War of Greater East Asia and Christianity" follows:

It is inconceivable to talk of Western civilization excluding Christian influence. The followers of the Christian faith aimed at the propagation of the same faith throughout the world. Judaism which was originated in the "Holy Land" was planted deeply and firmly in the soil of the western hemisphere from where it finally crossed the Pacific Ocean. With the spread of the Christian doctrine in the Orient, the Western ideal of individualism and the doctrine of laissez-faire were preached to the minds of the Oriental people. Look at India and China. The Western Powers, particularly the United States and Britain, began usurping the rich lands of the Orient under the pretty name of enlightening the people who, they said, still lived in the dark age.

Spread Far and Wide

In India, the gospel of Christianity spread far and wide after India was formally incorporated into the British Empire during the reign of Queen Victoria. It was planted so deep into the hearts of the Indians that some of them began despising their own nationality and boasted of being of British nationality. The British people educated the native Indians in the British mode of life, while the English language was taught as the standard language so as to arouse their respect and admiration for Western civilization. Then, taking advantage of the admiration shown by the Indian people, the British won control over the economy, commerce, and even the thoughts of the Indians for their own convenience.

In China, the United States stretched her greedy hands far into the inner regions under the disguise of Christian education and the gospel of humanity. With the advent of Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century, the United States assumed the attitude of political usurpers toward China. Whenever the Chinese bowed reverently before the teachings of Christ the Westerners stretched their aggressive arms over their heads and grabbed the best China had.

Looking back upon the past history of Japan, we cannot help from shuddering at the dangers caused by the Western usurpers and we can but only admire the bravery and far-sightedness of our ancestors, who checked the invasion of the doctrines of liberalism, democracy and utilitarianism in good time. During the days of Hideyoshi Toyotomi, Christianity was imported into Japan, but he banned the western religion immediately, realizing its insidious character.

Exclusion Policy Adopted

Again in the earlier days of the Tokugawa Shogunate Christian believers were persecuted and the exclusion policy was adopted. For the next 300 years Christianity found its way among the residents of Urakami, Nagasaki, till the number of believers increased to some 3,000. With the Meiji Restoration, in accordance with the policy of the former feudal lords, the new government adopted oppressive measures toward Christian adherents. Some 3,500 Catholics were arrested and asked to give up their Christian faith, but on the contrary, they further confirmed their faith. In the meantime, the French Ministers and other foreign diplomatic dignitaries then residing in Japan petitioned the Japanese Government for the release of the prisoners. Japan, which had just emerged from the feudal age, was not in a position to be able to refuse the request of the foreign ministers. The Government then released the prisoners in 1870, and in 1872 the public noticeboard which proclaimed the arrest of the Christians, were officially taken down. With the removal of the ban on Christian believers, Christian teaching began spreading all over Japan. The American and British missions sent missionaries to Japan and built schools and churches for the purpose of propagating Christian doctrines and educating the Japanese youth in line with Western ideals and thoughts. The people in the intelligentsia class and in financial circles were particularly influenced by Western culture and Christian workers were able to lay a firm foundation on Japanese soil. Democracy reached its Golden Age after the first World War and during the years following the signing of the Peace Treaty in 1918, Christian teaching spread with leaps and bounds throughout Japan. In 1939, Christianity was officially recognized in Japan as an independent religion, the same as Buddhism and Shintoism.

In the exultation over the continuous victories in the war, Japan should not forget another enemy. Judaism is a great enemy which may conceivably undermine the achievements of the Empire unless Japan takes every step to check the advance of the Judaistic principles of Western Christianity.

In the past, the invasion of the Judaist theology into Asia resulted in the economic and commercial exploitation of the Orient. It aimed at the destruction of the national consciousness of the Chinese and the Indians, so that they were reduced to the status of slaves. Who can prophesy that the same thing might not take place if it is allowed to enter into the Co-Prosperity Sphere? The United States has plainly stated that she is waging war for democracy and liberty against the anti-liberal powers. It is high time for Japan to put into effect the essential spirit of the fundamental character of the Empire which is manifested in the Imperial Rescript on Education. The 100,000,000 people of Japan must be united into one body in order to fulfill their sacred mission of establishing a New Asia, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript.

The Allies who have lost every hope of victory in the war are now aiming at victory in the war of "ism." They will exert every possible means to disturb the minds of the Japanese so as to corrupt the morale of the Japanese. Let us bind ourselves into one force under the sacred banner of loyalty, filial piety and respect to the dead which are the essence of Shintoism.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 18

ASAHI—New Results by Submarine Force
NICHI NICHI—India and Chungking; Treatment of Men to Be Sent South
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Significance of Campaign in Caucasus

New Results by Submarine Force

ASAHI—According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters, the Imperial submarine force operating in waters around Australia sank 10 enemy ships totaling some 90,000 tons between late July and early August.

Up to the latter part of July the Imperial Navy in the course of its activities over the vast area extending from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean sank or wrecked some 374 enemy ships, aggregating 2,006,000 tons. Adding to this the results just announced, the damage to enemy merchant shipping amounts to 384 vessels, or about 2,100,000 tons.

With the establishment of our sea power in the southwestern Pacific and the Indian Ocean the terrific strength of our submarine force has been made to be felt from Australia in the south to the Aleutians in the north and from the Pacific coast of the United States in the east to the Indian seaboard in the west. It has extended as far as Madagascar Island in South Africa. Maintaining the tradition of our Navy of never failing to destroy the enemy once it is sighted, our submarines have operated in waters extending some 20,000 kilometers or more with nothing to stop them.

Consequently, the sea traffic of the United States and Britain in these waters is daily being more and more paralyzed and under the added destruction wrought by the German and Italian navies, the problem of marine transportation is gradually growing desperate for the Democracies. The Anglo-American pool system has about reached its limit and there is no concealing the anxiety in the enemy camp.

Although destruction of enemy merchant shipping is only part of the total war operations, when we think of the mighty bearing that the results obtained by the Imperial submarine force have on the course of the World War as a whole, we cannot help praying for the good health and success of the officers and men working silently under the sea in the face of many hardships

India and Chungking

NICHI NICHI—It appears that the oppressive measures taken by tyrannic Britain against the Indians clamoring for independence are embarrassing even Chungking. This is not because Chungking sympathizes with the independence movement of the Indians. The reason is simply that if the struggle between the Indians and the British continues, Chungking will no longer be able to obtain aid from the United States or Britain. The aid hitherto received by Chungking from the United States and Britain has not been of much effect in actual warfare but even if small the very fact that it is being aided by the two powerful Democracies has to a certain extent strengthened its home policy.

To give the impression that even Britain and the United States can no longer be able to aid Chungking would be a severe blow to Chungking. In this sense, Chiang Kai-shek hopes that India will compromise with the British. It is not necessarily the desire of Chungking to see an Anglo-Indian compromise by which Indian independence becomes possible.

It is a well-known fact that Britain and the United States, on which Chungking relies so heavily, are nations established on the strength of exploitation and aggression. Especially the British for the last 250 years have exercised every tyranny and cruelty against the people they had conquered. Chiang Kai-shek knows every angle of this imperialism. If Chungking had any sincere understanding or sympathy for the independence demand of the Indians, it would have clarified its attitude of total repudiation of the British policy in India.

Thus considered, the recent efforts of Chungking leaders to approach the National Congress leaders have been motivated merely by a desire to make India a prop to support the tottering regime by a false show of sympathy. Even the Chinese people under the Chungking regime must see the glaring incongruity of a Chungking bound up so inseparably with the fate of tyrannic Britain showing sympathy to an India under the British yoke.

Independence of India will bring on the collapse of the British Empire. A Britain on which Chungking relies and Indian independence can never stand together. The Chungking policy of rapprochement with India has been exposed for what it is worth at the critical moment.

Treatment of Men to Be Sent South

NICHI NICHI—Most of the 125,000 officials and employes relieved of Government service by the huge-scale simplification and retrenchment in the organization and personnel of Government offices are to be sent to the southern occupied areas. At first sight the number seems quite large but in order to take part in the government of the southern regions many times the size of our country and over the various races numbering as many as our whole population it is utterly inadequate. The Government is reported to be drafting a further scheme for reducing the number of officials of the provincial and colonial Government establishments. This will mean that more men will be available for the southern regions.

It is certainly important to exercise discriminating selection but a policy is required such that people will be encouraged to go to the south.

With regard to emigration to the occupied regions, the number should be limited in accordance with the consideration of the home population. The number of officials to the South, however, ought to be full. As regards the quality of the officials to be sent, it should not be inferior to that of the officials at home. The question, however, is that of treatment.

The British and Americans have been able to take firm root in their colonies because they have been paid well. This consideration applies to all Japanese working overseas.

Significance of Campaign In Caucasus

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Since the fall of Rostov, the declining tendency of the Red army has become conspicuous. The German forces are hourly compressing the encirclement line around Stalingrad in the north, while part of the Reich army has advanced down southward, bringing an all-out pressure to bear on the Caucasus. Through this German strategy the Red army in Southern Russia has been completely split into two, and there is no denying that the Red defense line has been remarkably weakened in consequence.

The German forces that succeeded in occupying Georgyvsk on August 15 have been pressing the Grozny oilfield area. Meanwhile, the German unit that advanced from Voroshilovsk to the Black Sea coast has come into the possession of the Maikop oilfield. This is the oilfield to which the Soviet Government paid the utmost attention for its development after the revolution with the result that the production volume of oil made a phenomenal increase and was regarded as a most promising new oilfield in the Soviet Union.

With Krasnodar already occupied by the German forces, the Maikop oilfield was one of the most productive oilfields of the Soviet Union. On account of the successful German campaign in the Caucasus, the Soviets have been losing large oilfields one after another, which is a great blow to the fighting power of the Soviet Union.

The significance of the German campaign in the Caucasus can be found mainly in the following three points. Firstly, the Caucasus abounds not only in oil but in other industrial materials and farm products, forming an important economic zone in the Soviet Union. The destruction of this area as a result of the advance of the German forces, coupled with the loss of the Ukraine, will give a death blow to the Soviet industries. On account of the German offensives last year, the munitions industries in the Soviet Union fell into a state of paralysis. Through the present campaign in the Caucasus, it is most likely that the industrial efficiency in this direction will be further diminished.

Secondly, the campaign has resulted in cutting an important supply route of the Soviets through the collapse of their Caucasian defense. As is well known, there are two principal supply routes from Britain and the United States to the Soviet Union: One via Murmansk by the sea and the other by the Persian Gulf through Astrakhan to the heart of Russia. The first is a dangerous voyage exposed to German air and sea attacks. The latter is comparatively safe and therefore seems to be the only one that the Soviets can really avail of.

But now that the Germans have captured the northern and the greater part of the central Caucasus, both the Black Sea coast and the Caspian Sea are in danger. If the Germans succeeded completely in securing control of the Caspian Sea coast, the Soviets would lose their last supply route.

Thirdly, the pressure of the Germans in the Caucasus has not only come as a severe blow to the Soviets themselves but it is likely to prove a great menace to the British position in West Asia. The British position in West Asia has already been markedly weakened by the crisis on the Indian Ocean owing to the spread of the War of Greater East Asia and the instability of Egypt owing to the terrific advance of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces. The success of the German campaign in the Caucasus is liable to isolate the British in West Asia.

For these reasons the success of the German offensive should be regarded as extremely important.

JAPANESE IN MANILA STRESSES LEARNING

News Writer Observes Devotion of Teachers in Educating Future Leaders of Islands

In the business district of Manila there is a Japanese elementary school for the Nipponese children of the city. It is a simple wooden structure which stands among green foliage and was built sometime back in 1915, as an undertaking in commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement in Japan. The fund for the schoolhouse was donated by the Japanese residents in Manila. At the beginning only 24 pupils were enrolled, but at present about 440 boys and girls are enrolled.

The Philippines now being under the administration of the Japanese, a great part of the responsibility of building up a new Philippines is on the shoulders of the Japanese residents. With firm determination of educating the youngsters to become qualified leaders of the Philippines, the teachers of this school are devoting themselves to this task, reports a Mitako correspondent in Manila, who recently visited the school. The report is as follows:

The school was opened in 1917 with the enrolment of 24 pupils, but gradually this number grew. This school has often been honored by the visits of several Japanese princes. The importance of this school lies in that it has become the only educational institution where the young Japanese children can be educated to become future leaders of the Filipinos.

At present the school has the normal elementary grades and a kindergarten attached to it. At the outbreak of the war the school was closed for a short time, but on February 2 it was reopened through the efforts of the principal, Tatsuji Kono, and other Japanese residents. There has been an additional enrolment of students whose families moved into the city at the outbreak of the war.

The curriculum is about the same as that of the national schools in Japan Proper. The only difference is that a few courses have been added: such as the Filipino language in the Senior grade, history of the Philippines in the sixth grade, and geography of the Philippines in the fifth grade. Prior to the war, the now defunct Filipino government attempted the introduction into the school, principles of Filipino education, but the teachers have kept up the education on the Japanese plan.

Some Japanese residents are now considering the founding [illegible] school. However, the higher education of the second generation children is not a problem unique to the Philippines, but [illegible] considered throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is said that on the whole these school children lack the patience and endurance which characterize the students of the same age in Japan Proper. Their health condition is not as good as that of the school children here, mainly due to the hot climate of the city.

The heavy responsibility of teaching these children Japanese ideals and the Japanese spirit is on the shoulders of the 11 teachers headed by Principal Kono. The principal expressed his wish along this line by saying, "We should like to have many young teachers sent from Japan Proper, who are eager and enthusiastic about this work."

Touching on his personal ideas regarding education, he said, "We should conduct proper physical training for the children by means of guiding them in useful manual work. Then, too, we should not forget to teach the cultural history of the Philippines as a part of the history of Greater East Asia."

Axis Continues Push In Kuban, Don Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

kilometers from the Grozny oil field, it is reported by information reaching here.

Meanwhile, Soviet forces in the Caucasus are reported to be giving very strong resistance against the German advance, but it is reported the Soviet army in the Krasnodar district has been completely surrounded by the German troops. A portion of the encircled Soviet forces is said to be retreating toward Stalingrad.

In the Trans-Caucasian region, reports revealed there were formerly stationed 13 divisions of Soviet troops but since the beginning of July, they have been moved northward and consequently, the defense in the South Caucasus is much weakened.

Admits Reich Superiority

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 16.—The Moscow News gave the following accounts of the North Caucasian and Stalingrad campaigns today:

"The present battle in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is mainly a battle of tanks. German tanks are actually very superior, and the German-Soviet tank battle is resulting in the victory of the Germans. Utilizing their superior tank forces, the Germans are rapidly advancing, and have already occupied several new positions east of Cheikosk. The battle situation in this region is very important to the Soviet.

"With this strategy, German forces are now advancing steadily toward Maikop. The German offensive in the Krasnodar area has shown no sign of abatement. Moreover, the Germans are massing their forces on important points, even at the risk of reducing the strength at other fronts, and since they are always maintaining superior strength, they are winning.

"This tendency was particularly evident in the battle at the Don River curve area. In this campaign, the Germans had massed a large number of tanks in a comparatively small area, and opened the attack with that strong mechanized unit."

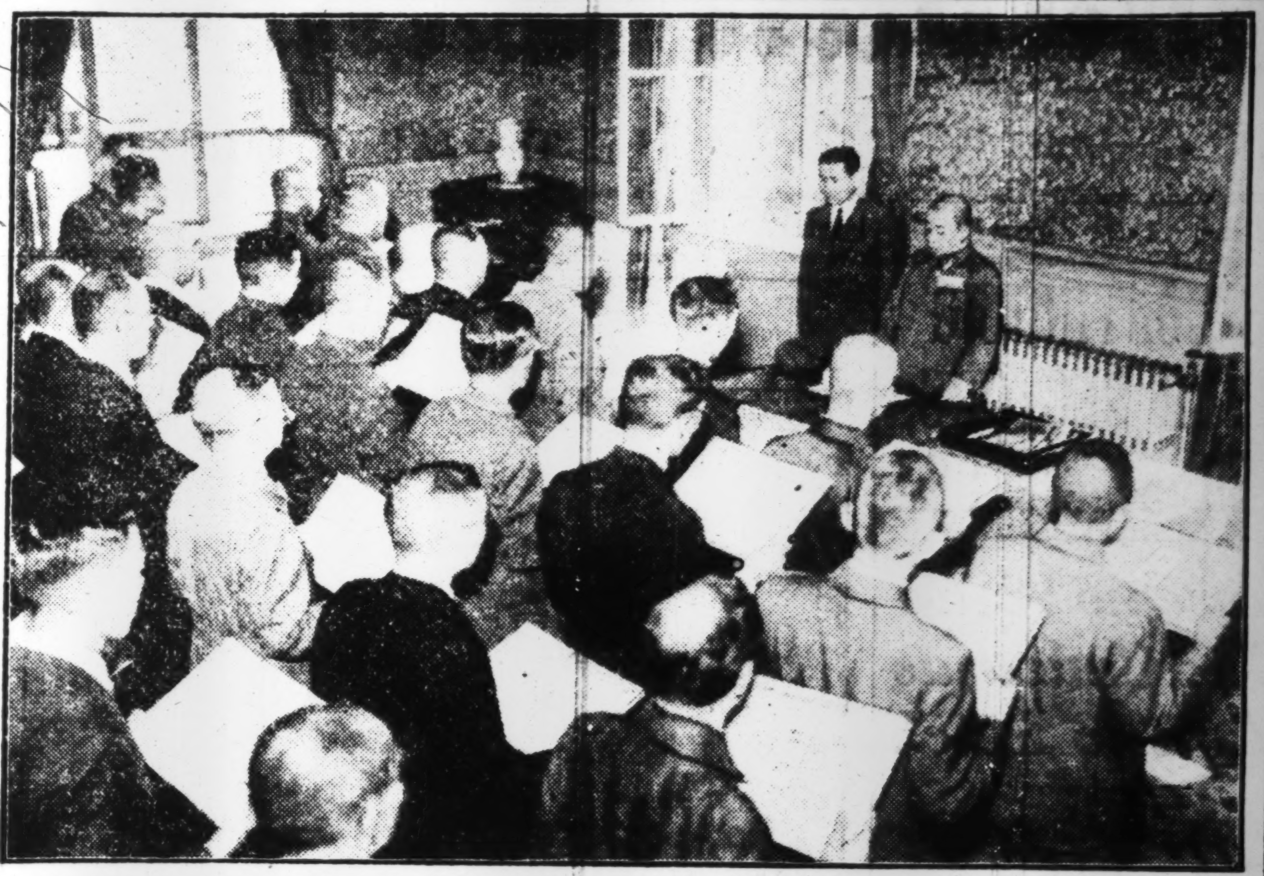
Egypt Fight Restricted

Domei

ROME, August 17.—Although activity on the Egyptian front yesterday increased greatly, most of the fighting was restricted to clashes between British and Axis scouting patrols, the High Command announced today.

In air engagements over the Egyptian front Axis fighter planes shot down a total of 14 British machines, the announcement said.

Imperial Rescript Collection Presented



A collection of Imperial Rescripts was published by the Tokyo Municipal Office to enable the chokai or district associations to select and read proper Imperial Rescripts at their meetings. A ceremony of presenting copies of the collection to representatives of all wards in the city was held at the Municipal Office at 9 a.m. Monday. Mayor Ayao Kishimoto, as shown in the picture, addressed the ward representatives and advised them upon the use of the collection.

MINISTRIES TO PUSH RELIEF OF SOLDIERS

Six-Day Campaign Mapped Out From October 3 to Thank War Veterans

Following the commemoration to be held for the first anniversary of the granting of the Imperial Rescript to the soldiers' relief on October 3, a six-day nation-wide campaign will be started to strengthen the already existing soldiers' relief and to [illegible] the program, reports Domei.

The campaign will be an expression of the people's gratitude toward the wounded soldiers, veterans and [illegible] survivors of war.

In order to show the benevolence of the Throne toward the soldiers' relief [illegible] the Imperial Rescript will be read in schools, [illegible] others, and other [illegible].

Comfort [illegible] and letters will be sent to the men at the front and [illegible] families and survivors will be [illegible] and comforted. School children will be asked to call at military and naval hospitals and sanatoriums to cheer the patients, while students will call at the homes of soldiers and their survivors to render any help needed.

Neighborhood associations connected with firms, factories and mines will become liaison organs through which the campaign may be carried out [illegible].

The campaign will be carried out under the guidance of the Military Protection Institute, with the cooperation of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Home and Education Ministries.

U.S. Domination Hit By Jorge B. Vargas

(Continued From Page 1)

[illegible]istration, it was said.

Furthermore, public works regarding health and sanitation, industrial facilities and civil works, which hitherto were undertaken by the central administration, now have come under their jurisdiction, it was said.

Soviet Views The Caucasus Lost to Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

Front, none can as yet predict. All in all, the war activities of Germany on the Eastern Front have proved a success and the Reich forces are now in a position to deal a death blow to the Anglo-Saxon camp. Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's long-sightedness in opening the German spring offensive against the Caucasus is now being highly praised.

Muslims Should Unite

All Muslims under the prevailing international situation should be united so that their influence will be again strongly felt. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia recently appealed in his joint statement with President Madagi of El Azhar University, the oldest Muslim institute of learning in Arabia, the Nichi Nichi special dispatch from Istanbul dated Sunday revealed.

The recent successful operations of the German forces in the Caucasus, according to the dispatch, have given a strong impetus to the Muslim world. All Muslims, who have so far suffered from the yoke placed upon them by Britain, France and Russia, are now encouraged to see these Powers facing collapse.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent in Istanbul, in this connection, had an interview with a certain Muslim leader (the identity being withheld on purpose) who disclosed the aforesaid statement issued by King Ibn Saud.

The statement, the dispatch pointed out, is worthy of notice especially for its inclusion of the words "under the prevailing international situation," for it is quite plain that the phrase refers to the declining influence of all anti-Axis countries. It is at the same time remembered that an anti-Muslim move is now being heatedly staged among some Jews. The joint statement of King Ibn Saud and a Muslim savant is also interpreted as a strong warning to the Muslims not to be beaten by the Jewish campaign. The same statement, on the other hand, is understood as the first step for the Mohammedans to link hands with the Axis nations, the correspondent predicted.

NEW BACTERIA FOUND FOR MAKING OF PULP

Serves as Cheap Substitute For Caustic Soda and Sulphuric Acid

Promising a great saving of caustic soda and sulphuric acid, experts of the Tokyo Experimental Station of the Imperial Forestry and Estate Bureau have discovered a new bacteria which will serve as an economical substitute medium for these chemicals in the process of pulp-manufacturing, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported August 15, Domei revealed.

The discovery is the result of research by Kozo Hasegawa and Toichi Miyoshi and their assistants.

The newly discovered organic medium, however, serves the purpose of caustic soda and sulphuric acid with equal results and moreover it is easier to handle. It can be obtained in inexhaustible amounts, it is said.

Mr. Hasegawa told the Yomiuri-Hochi that the bacterial medium will be made available to many pulp-factories in the near future. The bacteria is a hitherto unknown kind, he said.

British Youths Mobilized

SHANGHAI—British youths above 16 years of age, irrespective of sex, must be active in some way in war services it was decreed in London, according to reports received here. Hereafter, all British youths will be compelled to register with the authorities every month.

KYOJINS AGAIN TAKE PRO LEAGUE HONORS

Tokyo Team Wins Baseball Championship for Three Seasons in Succession

Finishing the summer season with a percentage of .750, the Tokyo Kyojins, for the third straight season copped the pennant of the Nippon Professional Baseball League.

The Kyojins in 35 tilts, won 24, tied 3 times and lost 8 games to lead the Taiyo club by 4 full games. Hanshin and Hankyu ranked third and fourth, while Asahi ended up on fifth spot. Nagoya, Nankai and Kurowashi brought up the rear.

In the individual batting race, Go, out-fielder of the champion Kyojins, finished at the top with an average of .301. Go in 124 times at bat, slapped out 37 hits.

All others failed to reach the .300 mark, with Kawakami, also of the Kyojins taking runner-up spot with .292.

The Standings

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Kyojin	24	8	3	.750
Taiyo	20	12	3	.625
Hanshin	18	16	1	.529
Hankyu	17	17	0	.486
Asahi	16	18	1	.471
Nagoya	14	20	1	.412
Nankai	13	22	0	.371
Kurowashi	11	19	5	.367

Invidual Batting Averages

	Games	AB	H	Pct.
Go, Kyojin	35	124	37	.301
Kawakami, Kyojin	35	137	40	.292
Iwamoto, Nankai	35	121	34	.281
Doigake, Hanshin	35	132	37	.280
Fujiie, Hanshin	35	134	37	.276
Tsubouchi, Asahi	35	134	36	.269
Tamagoshi, Kurowashi	35	128	33	.258
Tanaka, Hanshin	35	134	34	.254
Shiraishi, Kyojin	31	118	30	.254
Sakamoto, Kyojin	35	119	30	.252

STUDENT BODY INCREASES

Colleges in Peking Show Good Enrolment

PEKING—The Journal de Pekin reports that this year the number of students at the National University of Peking and at the other Universities has increased four times over the number of entries last year. There are 2,444 students at the National University of Peking, 1,150 at the Teachers' Institute 675 in the Chung Kuo Academy and 1,392 at the Catholic University.

Chungking-Red Rift Seen More Serious

(Continued From Page 1)

that the expulsion of Chou En-lai, who used to be one of the two lieutenants of Mao Tse-tung, the other being Chu Te, shows that the Communist Party is bound to fight against Chungking with renewed efforts.

U.S. Making Rubber

SHANGHAI.—Experiments to produce rubber from farm products, such as soya bean oil and maize oil, have resulted in substances which "look, smell and feel like rubber," according to chemists of the American Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Illinois, says a message from New York.

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Eight British Bombers Hit Lucknow Paraders

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment will shoulder full responsibility for the defense of India, and will stop the present disturbance.

"The Mohammedan League should select representatives to be sent to the coming temporary government, and report them to the National Congress Party. The League should also demand the British Government to accept a plan jointly formed with the Congress Party. If the National Congress Party or the British Government rejects this plan, the responsibility for the failure of the plan and also the subsequent development rests upon their shoulders."

Mothers for Independence

Domei

RANGOON, August 17.—Under the slogan of "Indian Mothers For Independence," several hundred Indian women gathered here from 4 p.m. today in a meeting sponsored by the Burma branch of the Indian Independence League.

Manifesting full sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's independence movement, the Indian mothers passed a resolution pledging all-out efforts in the drive for an India for the Indians.

Chambers Back Gandhi

The Indian Chambers of Commerce in Bombay and New Delhi manifested on Sunday their intentions to rally with the Indian Independence campaign and their unwillingness to cooperate with the British wartime industrial expansion in India, a dispatch from Rome on Monday to the Nichi Nichi reports, quotes Domei.

The Nichi Nichi says that this is the first time in history that the Bombay and New Delhi chamber of Commerce have decided to collaborate with Mahatma Gandhi's movement for Indian Independence.

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RED DEFENSES CRUMBLE AS VON BOCK ADVANCES; STALINGRAD IMPERILLED

Soviet Forces Putting Up Stubborn Resistance, Red Star Claims

GERMANS PUSH AHEAD

Severe Battle Being Waged in Sector Southeast of Kretskaya, Lisbon Reports

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The breakdown of the Soviet defense line at Kretskaya is now imperiling Stalingrad. It appears that the German forces, under Marshal Fedor von Bock, have succeeded in driving a deep wedge into the Soviet line at Kretskaya, thereby forcing the Soviet armies to retreat toward Stalingrad.

In its announcement of Sunday night, the Soviet Information Bureau tacitly admitted the irrepulsive pressure of the German forces by announcing that the Soviet armies are waging a severe battle in the region southeast of Kretskaya.

To prevent being surrounded, the Soviets appear to be making desperate attempts to stop the German advance and strengthen their rear positions.

In any case, there is no denying the fact that Stalingrad is now imperiled as the result of the breakdown of the defense line at Kretskaya.

Heavy Push by Germans

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 16.—The Soviet forces are letting up a stubborn and vigorous resistance against the German forces which are launching spirited attacks on Stalingrad from the direction of Kotelnikovsk, according to front news items of the Red Star under yesterday's date.

Building wire entanglements in some parts northeast of Kotelnikovsk, the Germans are waiting for arrivals of fresh troop reinforcements. In other sections, the Germans are keeping up vigorous operations in an effort to extend their occupied territories.

In the Kretskaya section, too, the Soviets are offering dogged resistance against the heavy German pressure on the Don bend areas.

The battle on the Stalingrad front has begun to assume the character of a battle between large armies entrenched in fortification lines, and the Soviets and Germans are fighting almost a ding-dong fight, announces the Soviet Information Bureau, adding that both sides are concentrating large contingents to prepare for a decisive battle.

Red Defense Endangered

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—According to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow, the Pravda's war correspondent today reports the details of a dog-fight in front of Stalingrad as follows:

"The German forces which are trying to avalanche to the Volga River aiming at the capture of Stalingrad are now engaging the Red forces in a section northeast of Kotelnikovsk.

"The Germans have concentrated troop contingents in the rear and are continuing relentless attacks to make wedge-like thrusts into important Red positions by sending fresh reinforcements to the front. With the main strength of forces still concentrated in a narrow section on the front since several days ago, the Reich forces are making efforts to break through the Red defense line."

Mineralnye Vody Endangered

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Gaining momentum on their general offensive on the Northern Caucasus, the German front line forces are steadily advancing in the Mineralnye Vody sector, according to reports received here today.

The Soviet official announcement also confirmed on Sunday the further advance of the German forces around Mineralnye Vody.

In the Mineralnye Vody sector the Germans are storming strong Soviet positions with the apparent intention of breaking through to Grozni oil zone and eventually to the Caspian Sea, according to a United Press report from Moscow quoting the Red Star.

In the same sector the Wehrmacht is constructing a long line of trenches across the mountain region in an attempt to encircle the Red positions, the same report stated.

Bombers Attack British

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—In a daring low-level daylight raid, German

(Continued on Page 2)

Allied Forces on Egyptian Front In Throes of Despair, Says Time

Popular Weekly's Statement Reflects Current Jittery State of America—U.S. Preparing for Protracted War, Says Okumura

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 16.—The Allied forces on the Egyptian front have been driven to the abyss of despair, the latest issue of the American news weekly Time alarmingly declared, reflecting the prevalent uneasiness of the United States consequent upon the recent British naval defeat in the Western Mediterranean, which has greatly endangered the supply route for the Allied troops in the North African theater of war.

Time said although Sir Claude Auchinleck's forces in the Egyptian campaign are making a brave drive against the Italian forces, Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces are now trying to encircle the Allied troops by advancing to the coastal lines. Faced with the superior mechanized artillery and infantry forces of Rommel's army, Auchinleck's forces seem to be unable to make any headway. In view of this, they are rushing reinforcements from the rear.

As Rommel's forces have not yet commenced a general drive, the British forces are given time to obtain reinforcements from the Suez, Palestine, Syria and other West Asiatic points, but it would be impossible for the Allied forces to send any large reinforcements within a fortnight, Time pointed out.

The foregoing comment is in denial of the recent British propaganda to the effect that the Allies have been able to crush Axis convoy fleets, and testifies to the fact that the North Africa campaign has shifted from Libya to Egypt. At the same time, it also reveals that the British supply route from West Asia has been shortened and that of the German forces lengthened, observers here opine.

U.S. Preparing for Long War

Recognizing the enduring nature of the War of Greater East Asia, both the American Government and people have seriously started to make full preparations for a protracted war, Kiwao Okumura, President of the Cabinet Information Board, declared at Monday's Council of Vice-Ministers following his report on the repercussions of the Battle off the Solomons on the world.

He also reported that Britain is beginning to show signs of agony in view of the developments of the German-Soviet war.

The regular Council of Vice-Ministers was held at the official residence of Premier General Hideki Tojo from 8 a.m.

Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice-Minister of War, Vice-

(Continued on Page 2)

RUSSIANS ABANDON DEFENSE OF MAIKOP

Soviet Information Bureau Officially Announces Critical Position of Troops

Domei

MOSCOW, August 17.—The Soviet Information Bureau officially announced last night that the Red troops have abandoned Maikop.

Admitting that the Red troops are in a critical position in the area southeast of Kretskaya, the Soviet Information Bureau said that German forces have attacked the Soviet positions several times.

In the Krasnodar sector Soviet troops have engaged German tank and mobile units, while in the Mineralnye Vody district, the Red troops have retreated from several points as a result of German onslaughts, it was announced.

Fierce Attack Opened

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 14.—The Red Star reported that German units mainly composed of tank corps opened a fierce attack on the Soviet defense at Kretskaya, northwest of Stalingrad, today, and finally succeeded in breaking into a corner of the city, it is reported from Moscow. The German forces are still rapidly advancing and consequently the Soviet troops were obliged to retreat to a new position.

Kuala Lumpur Celebrates

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, August 15.—Ceremonies were held today from 11 o'clock in the morning in celebration of the day set aside to commemorate the rebirth of Malaya in the Selangor Public Square, in front of the Government Office Building here.

The ceremony was followed by such events as concerts, plays and athletic meets in different parts of the city.

Meantime, theatrical groups gave special performances for wounded soldiers at the four hospitals here.

This evening, a musical concert was given under the auspices of the Malay Mail at the old Pavilion Theater and the entire proceeds were donated to the hospitals for the use of the wounded soldiers.

Asia League Issues Books

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 17.—The Shanghai branch of the China Foundation of the East Asia League, which is compiling a series of books for the perusal of the general public, has published two books, entitled "A General Description of the East Asia League" and "Selected Articles on the East Asia League."

KEY RED OIL-FIELDS SEIZED BY GERMANS

Complete Control of Caucasian Resources Assured by Capture of Maikop

Domei

LISBON, August 17.—The fall of Maikop, as admitted by the Soviet Information Bureau in its communique issued Sunday night, coupled with the occupation of Krasnodar, has assured the Germans of complete control over the oil-fields in these areas.

German units are in hot pursuit of the Soviet forces retreating southward from Maikop, while other columns of the Wehrmacht have started new operations aimed at securing the oil pipe-line extending from Maikop to Tuapse, a Black Sea oil shipping port, according to information reaching here.

The Maikop oil-fields, it was recalled, were developed comparatively recently. In 1913, the total output did not exceed 88,000 tons. Since then, however, production has increased rapidly, reaching 1,500,000 tons in 1937 and 2,200,000 tons in 1938.

Compared to the Grozni and Baku oil-fields, which are fast declining in their respective productions, the Maikop oil-fields show great possibilities for future development and are already known as the second largest oil-fields in Soviet Russia.

The Soviet official announcement claims, however, that Soviet troops, before their evacuation from Maikop, destroyed all oil production facilities. Nevertheless, German technicians, accompanying the Wehrmacht, are expected to begin restoration work at an early date.

In the city of Maikop, with a population of 75,000, there are factories manufacturing hand-grenades and automobile accessories, in addition to oil-refineries. The Maikop zone is also famous for its agrarian products, such as corn and other cereals, raw cotton, tobacco and livestock, including sheep and hogs.

NEW MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

Liberation of East Asia Is Aim of China Organ

Domei

PEKING, August 17.—In order to conduct vigorously a national movement for the complete prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in North China, the North China Political Committee promulgated this morning, a six-point principle to conduct the New People's Movement for the liberation of East Asia, which the committee recently enacted, it was said.

The movement for the liberation of East Asia, which is based on the New People's spirit, aims at the enhancement of the national spirit in order to attain its aim.

GEN. USHIROKU WILL COMMAND CENTRAL ARMY

Lieut.-General Kawabe Named Chief of Staff of China Expeditionary Forces

ACHIEVEMENT IS NOTED

New Commander Served With Distinction on Continent For More Than Year

The promotion of Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku to the rank of General and his formal installation as Commander of the Central Army District were announced by the War Ministry on Monday.

General Ushiroku's former post as Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China will be taken by Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, who has been Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education since January, 1939.

The War Ministry's announcement follows:

The following order was issued on August 17.

Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku: Appointed to General.

General Jun Ushiroku: Installed as Commander of the Central Army District.

Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe: Installed as Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Forces in China.

Observers Comment

The above changes aroused widespread interest, with observers quick to see in the appointment of another full General as the commander of an army district, fresh evidence of the firmness of the Army's resolution to leave absolutely nothing undone to enable the nation to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful conclusion.

General Kotaro Nakamura is the other full General who has the command of of an army district, being in charge of the Eastern Army District which includes the Tokyo area.

To many observers the appointment of General Ushiroku as an army district commander was a reminder of the fact that the army is determined more than ever to perfect the nation's defenses at this stage of the War of Greater East Asia when all hostile armed forces have been eliminated from East Asia.

The comment was made in informed quarters that with General Ushiroku in service as army district commander very little would be left undone in the matter of making adequate preparations for the defense of Japan's soil.

With General Ushiroku in his new post we will have two full generals seeing to the defense of the most vital of the four regions, which include the eastern, central, western, and northern regions into which the country is divided for the convenience of defending the land from attack.

Long Service on Continent

General Ushiroku served on the continent uninterruptedly for four years and 10 months.

His promotion to the rank of full General, which came simultaneously

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS PUT UP FIERCE BATTLE; BURN BUILDINGS

New Violence Reported From Various Sections; British Use Machine-Guns

37 ARE KILLED IN DACCA

Over 50 Per Cent of Workers In Calcutta Strike Despite Calling Out of Army

Violence in India continued yesterday to increase in intensity, according to dispatches received here last night. Government offices in Dacca, Bengal Province, have been burned down by the nationalists, and furious street fights, in various districts, in which the British have brought machine-guns into play, resulting in death and injury to many, are reported in a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In Dacca, the British attempted to quell a huge anti-British demonstration headed by students, by suddenly machine-gunning the demonstrators. In the resulting street-fight the British police were routed and the nationalists surged upon the government buildings and succeeded in burning them down. Thirty-seven persons are known to have been killed, more than a hundred have been injured, and 50 students and others have been arrested.

In Calcutta, more than 50 per cent of the workers are on strike and in spite of the army having been called out students and workers continue to hold demonstrations.

In Nagpur in Central India, scattered street fighting has taken place. And the sound of machine-guns continue throughout the day. Twelve persons have been killed and many injured. Barricades taken down by police during the day are rebuilt during the night by the nationalists, and made ready for the next day's battle.

India Must Take Up Arms

Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence policy denies the use of arms, but I believe the time has come for Gandhi to take up the sword and awaken the Indians from their dormant state," said Yasoroku Soejima, member of the Board of Directors of the Japan-India Association, to the Miyako, Monday.

"Anti-British disturbances are spreading like wild-fire throughout India, inflamed by the arrest of Gandhi and from casualties of over 5,000 inflicted by the British. Whither India?" pointed out Mr. Soejima.

"Poverty dulls the wit," added Mr. Soejima, "and this is exactly what is happening in Britain today. It has lost its temper and it is being punished today for 300 years of accumulated sins. There is, however, one thing that the Indians should realize, to wit, independence can never be won by a mere belief in 'salvation by faith.' Gandhi is probably immersed in his traditional policy, but is he not being too idealistic? Is he not ignoring reality?" asked Mr. Soejima.

"Buddhism has a sword for devils," said Mr. Soejima, "so why shouldn't Gandhi use it? The present is not the time for arguments. A sword will lift India from its troubles and not mere words," concluded Mr. Soejima.

Demands British Withdrawal

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Rajagopalachari, former premier of Madras,

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Indian Affairs and Attitudes of America and Chiang Kai-shek

CHUGAI—It is clear that the situation in India is becoming worse and worse, now that Britain's high-handed measure taken against the country has proved a failure. The insatiable anti-British sentiment on the part of the Indian nationals is today spreading like wild-fire throughout the length and breadth of the country. We have already pointed out that the counter-measures Britain will take in the future to suppress the current disturbances in the country will have a far-reaching effect on the future rise and fall of Britain. However, the fact that there remains no means whatever for Britain but to continue its oppressive measure indicates that the country is in a serious quandary.

It would be interesting to know just what new step America and the Chungking regime will take in the face of the blood-shedding incident now gaining momentum in India. Rumor has it that the Washington Government is said to have instructed its garrisons in India to stand absolutely aloof from Indian affairs. It is in a sense problematical that America has taken such an attitude toward the Indian situation. To be sure, it could be taken to mean that America is entertaining a sympathetic feeling toward the Indians' anti-British movement. However, to take it in this sense is jumping at conclusions. America's intention in dispatching its troops to India was undoubtedly to seize what Britain would have to relinquish in India. Hence, it is but natural that America would rather sit on the fence as a spectator and see the anti-British dispute develop and gain in magnitude. Under the circumstances, it may readily be conjectured that America's non-intervention policy toward the Indian dispute is none other than an intervention policy postponed until the time becomes ripe for its application.

Even the Chungking regime, which in the past has been unruly and despotic under cover of democracy which it publicly professed to

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE SUBMARINES SINK TEN ENEMY SHIPS IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS

Australia Forbids Girls Going Out Due to Presence of U.S. Soldiers

Other Problems Include Control of Wine and Spirits Consumption and Reduction of Working Days for Shops

Owing to an excess of liberties and an equal excess in the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the part of American soldiers, the Australian Government is now faced with a long list of problems, such as control of consumption of wines and spirits, prohibition of young women and girls going out at night, reduction of working days for shops and an increase in pay for Anzacs, reports a dispatch from Canton to the Nichi Nichi.

U.S. Suffers From Shortages

Latest reports from America indicate acute shortages in all fields, causing great dissatisfaction and concern among the populace, according to the Asahi.

The manufacture and sales of private automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, typewriters, radios phonographs, and others in which metals are used in their manufacture have been prohibited. There is a certain amount of hold-over stock, but in the case of private automobiles, the lack of rubber, which prevents the manufacture of tires, is causing a panic.

Gasoline is on a ration basis in New York and other eastern states and in Washington and Oregon on the west coast since May 15. Ninety-five per cent of the gasoline supply in the eastern states are dependent on ship-carried oil from the Texas oilfields and the ever-increasing sinkings of tankers by Axis submarines have almost cut the supply to zero. On the ration basis, two gallons a week are allowed for private use. Bicycles and horse-drawn carriages have increased in tremendous numbers, although the lack of rubber makes impossible the purchase of new bicycle tires.

Wearing apparel and foodstuffs and almost all other daily necessities have been under price-control since the middle of May. Prices may not exceed those of March and all shops must post the maximum prices of their goods. Seasonal products such

(Continued on Page 2)

Total Tonnage Aggregates 90,000, Imperial Headquarters States

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE

Operations Include Sinkings Between Late July and Early Part of August

Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Monday that Japanese submarines operating in waters around Australia sank 10 enemy vessels totaling approximately 90,000 tons from late in July up to early in August.

The Imperial Headquarters communique announcing the sinking by the submarine force of the Imperial Navy of a total of 10 merchant vessels aggregating 90,000 tons in the waters around Australia in the short period of 20 days from the latter part of July to the first part of this month is reassuring in that it is another indication that the Imperial Forces are progressing favorably toward complete victory over Japan's enemies.

Enemy Gestures Crushed

It is significant that there has been no hostile gesture made by the American and British naval forces which the Imperial Navy was not quick to brush aside with heavy losses for the enemy. With lightning speed the invincible Imperial Navy gave a crushing blow to the enemy naval forces when they turned up in northern waters near the Aleutian Islands.

Early this month the Imperial Naval Forces caught up with the main body of the combined American and British fleet in waters near the Solomon Islands.

In the engagement which followed, lasting for three days and nights on August 7, 8, and 9, the enemy fleet was destroyed almost completely. As many as 40 enemy warships and transport ships were sent to the bottom or severely damaged, an achievement which under the name of the Battle off the Solomons, will adorn a bright page in the world's history of sea warfare.

Submarines Also Active

While these activities of the Imperial Navy were going on, one might have wondered what the submarines charged with the important mission of destroying the enemy lines of communications on the sea were doing. This riddle has now been solved with the publication of the communique telling of how effectively the Japanese submarines are performing their appointed task.

The announcement indicates that the undersea craft have been in service in the Indian Ocean, in the Great Bight of Australia, in the Tasman Sea, the Coral Sea, and the Arafura Sea, day and night ever since the beginning of last month. The loss of 10 merchant vessels in the short space of about 20 days by the American and British navies in this part of the globe after their defeat in the Battle off the Solomons has materially reduced chances for a successful defense of Australia with American and British help.

Australia's Dilemma

We are interested to know what Australia will do in the certainly unenviable position in which it finds itself today, with the Imperial Navy Forces in control of all the routes between Australia and America and Britain. Will Australia continue to close its eyes to the stern realities and keep up the campaign of resistance against Japan, a campaign in which the intelligence in that nation have absolutely no confidence of success? The Australian intelligence must be aware that the promises of American and British help are most difficult to fulfil, to say the least.

Remembering the fact that Japan's iron ring is tightening pitilessly around Australia, it is patent that any continued reliance of Australia on the United States and Britain to resist Japan will be its undoing. There stands the fact that the submarine force of the Imperial Navy has sunk 117 vessels, aggregating 884,000 tons, since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia. This will be the answer to Australia if it should be in doubt regarding Japan's power to cut it off from all sources of supplies.

New Cuban Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The formation of a new wartime cabinet in Cuba headed by Mr. Ramon Ray Zaidin as Premier, was announced today in Havana. It was reported from the Cuban capital today.

P.I. REALIZES NEED TO REVIVE CULTURE

Noted Filipino Historian Writes On Bad Influence of U.S. Education

Domei

MANILA, August 16.—The Greater East Asia War has given the Filipino people a chance to realize that they lost their own priceless native culture under European and American influence and that American civilization was a liability rather than an asset to the national life of the Philippines, declared Dr. Belegriono F. Zaide, noted Filipino historian, in an article appearing in the Sunday News, a Manila journal.

All of the people in the Philippines, Dr. Zaide asserted, keenly feel the necessity of reviving Philippine culture and civilization under Japanese leadership.

Prior to the European and American invasion, the Philippines had its own unique culture and civilization, which developed in contact with the civilization and culture of Japan, India, Arabia and Malaya, the Filipino historian declared.

U.S. Suppressed Culture

Subsequently, however, the Americans imposed Anglo-Saxon civilization on the Filipinos, thereby depriving the Filipino people of the fruits of their history and tradition.

As the unwanted American civilization ate into the pattern of Filipino national life, responsible and patriotic leaders, including Jose Rizal, warned their people to stop looking up to European and American civilization and maintain their own, but they failed to realize how important and precious their culture and civilization were until after the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Dr Zaide continued.

But the Filipino people have awakened to the fact that they must for their own good revive their traditional culture. This, Dr. Zaide concluded, they will be able to accomplish by studying scientifically the mythology, tradition, ballads which fundamentally characterize the Philippines and which still remain alive somewhere in Filipino life.

TO AWARD MODEL SHOPS

City to Honor Some 1,040 Stores on August 25

Out of some 1,500 shops in Tokyo City which were recommended by the Tokyo Commercial Patriotic Association as model shops during the "Thanksgiving Week" recently held under the sponsorship of the Association, some 1,040 were officially given honors Thursday, reports Domei.

The number comprises 196 rice dealers, 140 wine dealers, 137 grocers, 89 fish dealers, 51 green grocers, 140 dry-goods stores, 39 druggists and others.

All of these shops will receive awards from the prefectual authorities as well as from the Association on August 25, when the awarding ceremony will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

NEED OF LANGUAGE FOR SPHERE FELT

Japanese Considered Most Suited to Be Medium of Communication

The question of the language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere demands an urgent solution as the great task of realizing the idea of the sphere progresses.

Odoru Kenmochi, expert in matters relating to language, has the following to say on this question:

As the work of constructing the Co-Prosperity Sphere goes on, the solution to select the language as the medium of communications in the sphere is needed most urgently.

It is important that the universal language in the Co-Prosperity Sphere be one which is adapted to the spreading of an underlying idea among the peoples in the sphere.

It is plainly evident that no language has a greater claim to be the language of the Co-Prosperity Sphere than the Japanese language.

This is the language of the country which is leading the races and the people of Greater East Asia.

Moreover, it has been increasingly used in Manchoukuo since the Manchurian Affair, and in China since the China Affair.

Thanks to the very brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces in Greater East Asia, Japanese is coming into general use throughout East Asia.

Disagreement on Stock

There is a division of opinion regarding the stock from which the Japanese language came. One school holds that it is of the Ural-Altai stock. Another avers that it is of the Malayo-Polynesian stock. The very fact that experts do not hazard to tell whether Japanese is of the Ural-Altai or Malayo-Polynesian stock is a testimony that it has an affinity with the languages of the races in the northern or southern part of the southern area.

Everything points to the fact that Japanese is best fitted to be the language of East Asia than any other tongue in the world.

Some people talk of the difficulty of learning the Japanese language. However, these people have in mind the complicated system of expressing in characters the words of the language. This is a question of form and is not essential.

Intrinsically, Japanese is far simpler than any of the languages of Europe.

Dr. Kanae Sakuma says that Japanese is better suited than any other existing language to be the international language, and gives some features of the Japanese language on which he bases this contention:

1. The vocal sounds are simple.
2. The system of demonstrative words is complete.
3. The inflections of verbs and adjectives are simple and clear.
4. There are no rules concerning grammar such as gender, case, number.
5. There is a method of expres-

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CHUNGKING LEADERS DELIBERATE ON INDIA

Chiang Not Keen in Interfering In Problem—British Envoy Using Influence

Domei

NANKING, August 15.—Information received here today states that the supreme national defense committee of the Chungking regime, held an emergency meeting at the private residence of General Chiang Kai-shek on August 13.

General Ho Ying-chin, General Pai Chung-hsi, General Ho Yao-tsu, General Chen Cheng, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chen Li-fu, General Chang Chung, Weng Wen-hao and Chen Fu-lei were among those present at the meeting.

Principal subjects for discussion at the emergency conference, are reported to be the Indian problem, the outcome of the military conference held in Kunming and the construction work in the northwestern section of China."

Decisions Reached

According to the same information, the decision reached at the meeting covers the following points:

1. To adhere to the alliance treaty with the Allied Nations and to support the wartime policies of the United States.

2. To refrain from interference in regard to the Indian problem, and to maintain friendly relations with both Britain and India while waiting for a chance to mediate between them.

3. To endeavor to eradicate all reactionary influences (referring to anti-war and peace advocates, and young leftist intellectuals), with a view to continuing the resistance war.

4. To carry through the requisition policy so as to prevent a possible provisions panic.

Prior to the emergency conference of the Chungking leaders, it is reported, the British Ambassador in Chungking, Sir Horace J. Seymour, called on General Chiang Kai-shek on August 12. Sir Horace requested General Chiang to see that the Chungking regime gives full support to the forcible suppression policy as adopted by the British authorities in India against the Indian National Congress Party, thus, following the example shown by the United States.

However, it is said that General Chiang avoided a definite expression of his attitude, merely giving a hearing to the explanation by the British Ambassador regarding the disturbances in India.

Indians Put Up Fierce Battle; Burn Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)

denounced the arrest of the Indian National Congress leaders by the British authorities and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British from India, according to the Daily Herald which quoted Madras reports to London.

The paper disclosed that Rajagopalachari declared. "Britain has ignored my warnings, and as a result has been placed in an irretrievable position."

The former Madras premier was reported to have added, "Unless Britain withdraws immediately from India. England will not succeed in the defense of India. The only course open is to allow the establishment of an Indian government by the Indians.

Promulgate Ordinance

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The British authorities in India have promulgated a new ordinance authorizing all British officers above the rank of captain to take any emergency measures to protect British lives and property in India, according to a Reuter report received here from New Delhi today.

SOLDIERS TO GO CLIMBING

Hakone to Be Scaled by Patients Of Military Hospital

Sixty patients from the Tokyo First Military Hospital who were wounded on various fronts will climb the Hakone mountains, it was learned by Domei.

Accompanied by an army surgeon, the party will leave Yumoto next Thursday morning and will hike the distance of 22 kilometers to Gora.

After stopping for the night at the Kanko Hotel, the wounded soldiers will descend the steep 10-kilometer mountain-path to Yumoto by way of Kojiri and Moto-Hakone.

China Citizenship Clarified

C.P.S.

HONGKONG, August 17.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in an interview with Chinese pressmen, recently stated that Chinese residents in Hongkong would be treated as Chinese citizens, not as Japanese subjects as in the case of Chosen and Taiwan. He pointed out, however, that applications for naturalization as Japanese subjects would be considered.

Must Show Sun's Portrait

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 17.—The National Government of China has instructed the Executive Yuan to order all government offices, Kuomintang organs and social institutions to have the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Chinese Republic, conspicuously displayed in their assembly halls.

Scene of Latest German Offensive

Although the Soviet forces are fighting tooth and nail to prevent Stalingrad from falling into German hands, their resistance is again proving futile for the collapse of this Red citadel is now reported to be imminent. Arrows at the top of the above map indicate the angles of the German drives to capture Stalingrad, while in the lower sectors, markings point to recently captured positions. Latest dispatches also disclose that with the fall of Maikop, the rich Caucasian oilfields have come under the complete control of the German forces.

NEED OF LANGUAGE FOR SPHERE FELT

(Continued From Page 1)

sing tense and mood which may be regarded as complete.

6. The method of expressing number is simple and quite according to reason.

Criticized as Confused

The critics of the Japanese language point out that it appears confused and unregulated. In this connection the Education Ministry has been instrumental in the elimination of Chinese characters in everyday use and in bringing about a revision of the system of pronouncing and writing the words. An inquiry is going on into the questions of "kana" spelling and punctuation.

It is not in Japan's overseas possessions nor the islands under the mandatory rule of Japan but among the countries and races in the Co-Prosperity Sphere that the movement to popularize the use of the Japanese language is to be carried on.

These races which are closely allied with us have culture and languages of their own. We must see to it that in making the Japanese language the official language of East Asia we must not replace their own languages and tongues by Japanese. The idea underlying the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to set the various races of East Asia free from the yoke of the western countries, enabling them to live in contentment and peace, and allowing them to co-operate in achieving the ideal of co-existence and co-prosperity.

The important thing is for all the races in this part of the earth to array themselves in a position where they may live without interference from outside. Language is the expression of life. So long as the life of a race expresses the traditions of the race based on its customs and habits, the dialect of a race depicts the land inhabited by it.

English and Dutch Out

From the standpoint of the co-prosperity sphere it is important that English and Dutch should be banished from these southern regions where they have been in use and that the knowledge of the Japanese language should be spread therein. A close inquiry is going on into the conditions of the peoples in the south preparatory to the launching of an effort to extend the knowledge of Japanese among them, an effort which must be in keeping with conditions prevailing among them.

The attitude of the various races in the south toward the Japanese language is one of enthusiasm. The courses in Japanese which are held in various places in the southern area are attended by large crowds. A sense of the superiority of the Japanese culture is spurring the students of the educated class to show an increased interest in the acquirement of Japanese. The truth of this was attested by Annamese doctors, lawyers, teachers and officials at a round-table conference held in Saigon in the early part of July.

In the southern regions where there is a need for the inhabitants to acquaint themselves with Japanese, Japan is actively taking steps designed to help them to learn Japanese. Japan has no idea of forcing the native inhabitants of the southern regions to use Japanese. The languages of the races inhabiting these regions are respected by Japan though an effort is being made to banish English and Dutch from these lands.

Desire to Learn

There is a growing desire on the part of the native inhabitants of the Philippines for knowledge of the Japanese language. In order to meet this wish of the Filipinos, the Japanese authorities in the islands decided in favor of the use of Japanese or the Tagalog dialect as the official language of the islands. Under the plan, the use of English in the islands will be allowed for the time being. This concession to the English language shows that the cultural operations engaged by Japan in the islands are based on the actual conditions existing in the islands. This is the first time that Japanese has been made the official language of any place in the southern area. The measure indicates the intentions of Japan, as the leader of the races and nations of Asia, toward the Philippines in that Japan wishes the islands to return to the culture peculiar to Asia after parting company with the British and American cultures.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

stand by, is accusing Britain of the absurdness with which it resorted to an oppressive measure for suppressing the Indian independence movement. There is no gainsaying the fact that Chungking can on no account afford to stand by and just watch the Indian incident develop further. As it is in India that the Chungking's only supply route now remains, the loss of this route would naturally constitute a grave problem. This being the case, it now remains for America and the Chungking regime to brew all kinds of plots in trapping India for their respective benefits, now that Britain is tied in a knot of its own making.

Politics and Daily Life

MIYAKO—No time is felt more closely than now when politics are having a direct bearing upon our daily life. At a time when all national plans are directed toward the one definite objective of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, politics form the fundamental stratum of national life. Unification of politics and national life must be realized at this moment. Perfection of distributing organs is a prerequisite to this end.

An increasing amount of distribution has been brought under the control system. And the control system has been gaining in importance and in strength. However, it cannot as yet be considered out of the experimental stage. Control has been spread to cover many different fields and the ultimate objective is a fair and suitable planned consumption, a planned system of living for the people.

The control over distribution arose from the desire of the people to be assured their daily necessities. Therefore, it is necessary that the people realize the way in which their wants will be satisfied. The individualistic idea of a hand to mouth living must be destroyed and a new ethics of consumption must clearly be conceived. This is needed to make complete the defense of the nation and the daily living of the people.

The Government, The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association must do their utmost to perfect the structure of distribution and consumption. The establishment by the Home Ministry of consumption departments in all local offices, and the appointment of new managers by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will do much in this direction.

Journalism Makes Debut

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 17.—"Journalism," a new Chinese monthly magazine dealing specially with problems of the press, is now on the market. The new periodical is an expansion of the former 10-day publication known as "The Press," published under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Publicity.

GEN. J. USHIROKU GIVEN NEW POST

(Continued from Page 1)

with his appointment as an army district commander, was the occasion for those following closely the development of the China Affair to remember the great contribution made by him as the Chief of General Staff of the Expeditionary Forces in China toward the successful carrying out of the Japanese campaigns in China.

He was a classmate of Premier Hideki Tojo and is the 114th to receive General ranking in Japan.

Lieut.-General Kawabe Veteran

The new Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Forces in China, Lieutenant-General Kawabe, is the hero of a number of battles in North China in the early stages of the China Affair. His qualifications are such as will make him quite fit for the vital post to which he has been transferred from the Inspectorate General of Military Education where he has been second in charge for more than two years.

He was a classmate of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, who recently returned from the Philippine Islands where he had been Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces there since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

Ushiroku's Career

General Ushiroku, who hails from Kyoto, was graduated from the Military Academy, and years later, from the Army Staff College.

As Director of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry, he was in the council which considered the measures taken by the army for renovating the whole service after the February 26 Incident.

Previously he had been attached to the Kwantung Army, and to the Army General Staff where he was a bureau director.

From the Personnel Bureau he was transferred, after the settlement of the aftermaths of the incident, to the Military Affairs Bureau.

He remained for seven months in this most important of all the bureaus of the War Ministry.

Upon the outbreak of the China Affair he was sent to North China where he distinguished himself as a unit commander.

Afterward, he was appointed Supreme Commander of the Forces in South China.

The year 1936 saw him raised in rank to Major-General.

Upon the outbreak of the China Affair he was given a field post. He was at the head of the unit named after him. The theater of warfare in which he participated lay chiefly in the Peking-Tientsin district.

To the post he leaves to take up his new duties he was appointed in January 1939.

He was not long at the head of the Imperial Forces in South China before he was named the Chief of Staff of General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in China.

For more than a year he was in this vital post under General Hata.

The new Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Forces in China, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, comes from Toyama Prefecture.

A graduate of the Military Academy, he was attached to the Army General Staff before he was sent to serve as military attache in Germany.

Returning home, he was made a sectional chief of the Inspectorate General of Military Education.

Japanese Books Ready

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 17.—Textbooks for junior middle schools compiled by the Ministry of Education are ready for use next term. Most of them deal with civics, history and geography. Six Japanese readers have also been completed.

SOVIET DEFENSES RAPIDLY CRUMBLING

(Continued From Page 1)

light bombers yesterday effectively attacked British gun emplacements at Alam Navilfl, on the Egyptian front, the German News Agency learned from military quarters here today.

Later, during a mid-day attack, motorized unit concentrations southeast of El Alamein were attacked by other German light bomber formations, it was said.

Attack Northern Soviet Base

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—An important Soviet industrial plant as well as ammunition and fuel depots were successfully attacked yesterday by German bomber formations during a raid on the Bight of Kandalaksha, on the Arctic Sea front, military quarters here announced this evening.

Soviet Forces Retreat

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The Soviet Information Bureau admitted today that the Soviet forces have retreated to new positions, south of Kotelnikovski, 150 kilometers southwest of Stalingrad.

The Soviet forces, it was said, are reenforcing their positions bringing up tanks and air corps, in a desperate attempt to stem the German tide advancing upon Kotelnikovski from the northeast and south.

Because of the strategic importance of this city in the defense of Stalingrad and Astrakhan, the steady German advance is causing no end of confusion in the Astrakhan area.

British Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, August 16.—Combined Axis air forces shot down five British warplanes over the Egyptian front during an attempted enemy guerrilla raid last night, the High Command announced today.

Sea Battle Continues

Domei

ROME, August 14.—In the still raging naval and aerial engagements in Western Mediterranean, the Italo-German forces have completely demolished 200,000 tons of British warships and other vessels, damaged a total of 100,000 tons and sank more than 100,000 tons of freight, well-informed sources here revealed today.

While the Axis naval and air forces were carrying out a series of fierce attacks on a British convoy, a certain number of British warships appeared in waters near Malta Island at dawn of August 14.

As the Axis air forces rose to attack the enemy fleet, a furious battle ensued off Bizerte, north of Tunis, between the Italo-German planes and two British cruisers and six destroyers which were fleeing in the direction of Gibraltar.

That Great Britain was compelled to dispatch such a large convoy to the Western Mediterranean, the same sources asserted, only points to the fact that the British naval base at Malta has been in dire need of war materials.

The most outstanding feature of the naval battle, these circles revealed, was using for the first time the newest-type large-sized torpedo-boats by the Italian navy.

The British convoy which was battered by the Axis forces consisted of more than 100 warships and vessels which slipped into Gibraltar from a port in West Africa, Freetown, and various other ports in South Africa, five cruisers, 10 destroyers and several transports from Haifa and other ports in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Manila to Hold Joint Display of Works Of Leading Nippon and Filipino Artists

A joint exhibition of Japanese and Filipino paintings is scheduled to be held in Manila, according to a Yomiuri dispatch from that city, Domei reported yesterday.

It is planned to have the leading Filipino as well as Japanese painters participate in this first joint exhibition, which is being sponsored by army press reporters Jukichi Mukai, Saichiro Tanaka and Eiichiro Suzuaki, army painter Genichiro Ikuma, navy painter Keiga Sato and others with the object of fostering the reconstruction of the Philippines from the viewpoint of artistic culture.

Hitherto there has been an erroneously low opinion regarding Filipino paintings, notwithstanding the fact that they actually rate considerably high in respect to both technique and taste.

Grateful for the opportunity now afforded them to show their real worth, Filipino artists are working zealously on pictures for display in the coming exhibition. In this connection Japanese artists are assisting them in every possible way, furnishing them with painting materials in view of the shortage in the Philippines.

Works by Japanese painters for display at the exhibition have already been shipped from Japan.

Incidentally, it is planned to hold annual joint exhibitions from next year.

ECONOMIC AID TO INDIA BY U.S. SAID IMPOSSIBLE

Return to Normalcy Is Important, States American Emissary Grady

Domei

LISBON, August 14.—Unless the situation in India returns to normalcy, the United States Government cannot assist India economically, it was emphasized today by Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, a New Delhi dispatch reported here today.

Dr. Grady also made it clear that if the stability of the Government is impossible and the people's whole-hearted cooperation regarding the industries cannot be obtained, it will be impossible for the American Government to assist India, the report said.

Mayor's Salary Decided

At an extraordinary meeting of the Tokyo Municipal Council held at 9:30 a.m. Monday, it was formally decided that the Municipality will pay General Avao Kishimoto, the new Mayor, an annual salary of ¥25,000, and both Deputy-Mayors ¥15,000 each, reports Domei.

ALLIED SOLDIERS SUFFERING BADLY

(Continued From Page 1)

Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of Navy and other Vice-Ministers exchanged views on the demand and supply of labor, while Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Takeishi Ishiguro reported that the demand and supply of rice is well balanced.

That foodstuff prices will be raised in the United States from the middle of September to meet the general rise of living costs was revealed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon, quoting a Washington dispatch.

Observers pointed out that the boosting of food prices will further stimulate the inflation which is making serious headway in the United States, the report added.

Australia Forbids Girls Going Out

(Continued from Page 1)

as vegetables, fruit, eggs, and fish are not included in the price-control scheme, and the rise in their prices is serious; in most cases the prices have doubled as compared to last year. Sugar has been on a ticket basis since April 28. Each individual is allowed a half a pound a week. There is almost no tea, coffee, and cocoa. Olive oil has gone up from 6 dollars a gallon to 18. Quinine and Curry powder have disappeared from the market.

Trouser cuffs, pockets, and vests have been banned, and only standardized women's apparel can be manufactured. Since May 13, the people of New York may use steam only between 6:30 and 9:30 in the morning and between 5:30 and 8:30 at night.

Model Zone Pact Signed

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, August 16.—A Sino-Japanese agreement for construction of a model zone in the Shanghai sector was signed this morning by a commander of a Japanese military unit and Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, at the headquarters of the Japanese unit here, it was learned today.

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Activities for 1942 Season

Aug. 18. Tuesday Evening Concert at Karuizawa Kai Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.

Aug. 20. Japanese Music and Dance (Concert of Welfares) at Karuizawa Kai Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.

Aug. 23. Consolation Tennis Tournament (B Class) at Public Tennis Court

Aug. 25. General Meeting of Karuizawa Kai and Tuesday Evening Concert at Karuizawa Kai Shukaido at 7:30 p.m.

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OLD HEROES TO SEE MANCHOUKUO'S RISE

10 Veterans of Russo-Japanese War Chosen to Fete Founding

With the dual purpose of adding more significance to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, and of giving the old heroes who fought in the Russo-Japanese War the opportunity to witness the development of Manchuria during the last 37 years, particularly after the foundation of the Empire, the Celebration Committee of the Foundation of the Empire and some other societies in Manchoukuo have been considering a plan to choose some delegates from among the old heroes. Very recently 10 retired Army and Navy officers were chosen to attend the grand ceremony to be held in September in Hsinking, reports the Asahi.

All the military and civil officials in Manchoukuo and the Manchou residents are eagerly looking forward to welcoming these 10 heroes of the Russo-Japanese War. The party of 10 is headed by Vice-Admiral Manzo Nunome, 75 years old, and includes Lieutenant-General Shigeichi Shibayama, Lieutenant-General [illegible] Kawamura, Rear-Admiral Nakanojo Koyamada, Major-General Tomijiro Kurashima, Major-General Yasutsugu Yamada, and four colonels, Seda Kishiwada, Toshio Miwa, Totaro Wada and Teinojo Nakava. They are all over 60-year-old officers who were granted citations for their distinguished bravery in various battlefields at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

War on Mikasa

Vice-Admiral Nunome was a navigating officer on the Mikasa, flagship of Fleet Admiral Togo, 37 years ago, and fought that memorable Battle of the Japan Sea which consolidated the famed strength of the Japanese Navy.

"It is hard to express my feeling in words," said the aged fighter recently at his residence in Hanezawa, Shibuya, "when I think of the prosperity and peace prevailing in Manchoukuo which was the scene of the old battlefields where many of my comrades died a gallant death. Following the Russo-Japanese War, many brave Japanese men, both soldiers and civilians, lost their lives in the wide plains of Manchuria before the Manchoukuo Empire was finally founded 10 years ago. We feel greatly honored to have been chosen as delegates. We are also more than grateful for this special occasion of witnessing the prosperity of the Empire and we are going to pay our sincere respects to the souls of the dead heroes. At the same time we will deliver our hearty congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire."

Schedule Given

The schedule of the party is as follows:

The party is to arrive at Dairen on September 2 attended by Captain Yuji Kurihara of the Headquarters of the Association of Reservists and visit the old battlefields such as Port Arthur, Chinchou, Tangkangtzu, Shoushanysu, Liaoyang, Shaho, Mukden and Fushun. At these places, they are to pay deep respects to the souls of their dead comrades and arrive at Hsinking in time for the ceremony. After the ceremony, they are scheduled to return to Shimonoseki via Harbin, Shulan and Kirin.

While in Manchoukuo, they are to visit the main cities where they will call on the soldiers convalescing in hospitals, and will also give open lectures on their experiences of 37 years ago.

WRITERS DOING SHARE

Travelling Throughout Nation in Groups to Give Lectures

Sponsored by the All-Japan Men of Letter's Patriotic League and under the auspices of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Nichi Nichi, men of letters are now busy making lecture trips throughout the country, reports the Nichi Nichi.

The first party including Masao Kume, Tatsuzo Ishikawa, Sadao Togawa, Hiroshi Muneda, and Shizue Masagi, has just returned after making a lecture trip to Ujiyamada, Osaka, Kyoto, Wakayama, and Shingu.

The second party consisting of Furao Nakamura, Shofu Muramatsu, Ryuzaburo Shikiba, Hiroshi Hamamoto, and Fumiko Hayashi, started August 10 on a lecture trip to Hokkaido. They are scheduled to return to Tokyo on August 19.

ECLIPSE REPORT REVEALED

C.P.S.

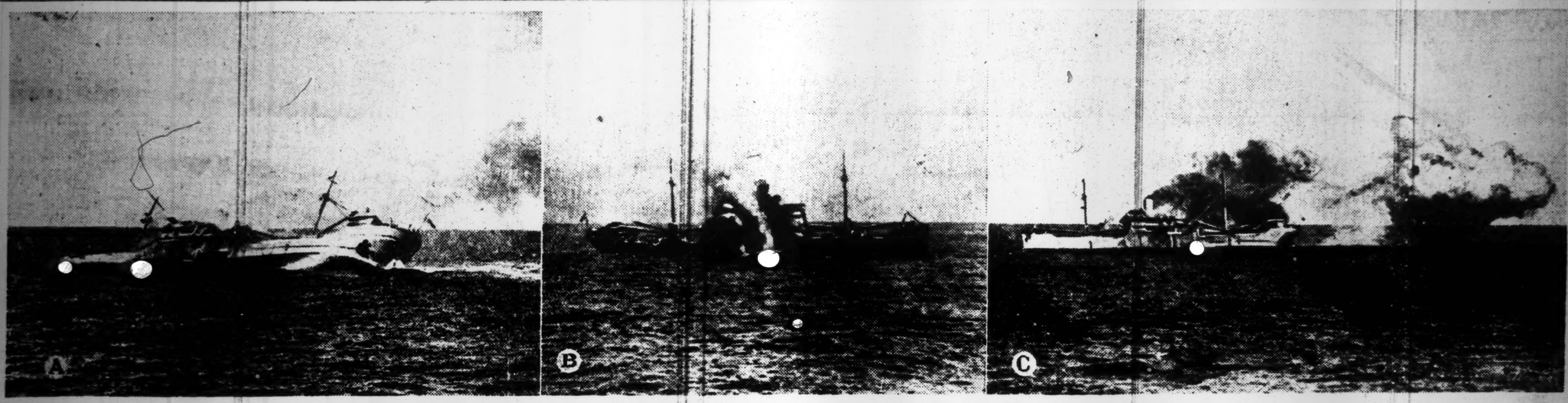
NANKING, August 17.—The report on the solar eclipse of 1941, compiled by the Solar Eclipse Observation Committee, has been completed, and is ready for publication.

It will be recalled that the committee was formed last year by the Ministry of Education for the special purpose of making technical observations of the solar eclipse of 1941 in various parts of China with the cooperation of Japanese astronomers.

Japan's Guidance Sought

SHANGHAI—Nippon must lead the peoples of East Asia in the renovation of this part of the world and to eliminate past misunderstandings between Japan and China, it was decided at the last session of the conferences of the Asiatic Problems Research Institute held recently at the McTyeire School.

A Japanese Submarine Sends an Enemy Transport to a Watery Grave



These remarkable action photographs show how a Japanese submarine sank an enemy transport recently. A. The enemy craft on the verge of toppling over and sinking. B. The submarine makes a direct hit. C. The enemy ship enveloped in flames. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Wings of the Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

Lieutenant Obayashi's squadron which took off from the field earlier in the day to attack Nanchang. Despite the severe damage, the plane flew smoothly and showed no sign of wavering. In an attempt to make a landing, it circled over the field a couple of times at reduced speed, but having lost more than half of its left wing, it tended to lose its equilibrium and looked as if it might crash at any moment. Finally, on the fifth attempt, the damaged craft was skilfully brought to earth. No sooner had the landing wheels bounced on the ground, it turned somersault a couple of times and came to a stop topsy-turvy.

With a broad, satisfied grin on his face, the pilot crawled out from the wreckage with a few minor scratches. The skilful pilot of this aircraft was Third Class Flight Warrant Officer Kanichi Kashimura.

On that eventful day, he was one of the escorts which accompanied the bombers to Nanchang. During the course of the flight, it encountered a strong enemy force of Curtiss Hawk fighters. And in the ensuing aerial dog-fight, Kashimura maneuvered his machine behind the enemy fighter and pumped several rounds of well-aimed shots at the enemy craft and sent it spiraling down in black smoke. He then zoomed his machine upward to seek out another enemy craft. As he had just completed his reverse loop, it accidentally met in a head-on collision with the enemy plane which had been trailing him from above.

Both planes, seemingly out of control, went into a mad spin toward the earth. The pilot of the Curtiss Hawk fighter immediately bailed out. But pilot Kashimura, keeping the presence of his mind clear, struggled with the controls to level off his crippled craft. Second by second it neared the earth. The controls finally responded, just a few hundred feet above the ground. When the plane came out from the mad spin, he noticed that two-thirds of the left-wing spread had been completely severed in the collision. Keeping his presence of mind, he skilfully nursed his damaged plane over hundreds of miles of enemy territory back to his original base of operation.

Upon hearing the official report of pilot Kashimura's daring triumphant return, Minister of the Navy Yonai, dispatched his personal congratulations and praised the officer's skill and cool-headedness.

Battle Over Nanning

On the afternoon of January 8, 1938, an air offensive by one of our naval air forces stationed at a certain base in south China was launched against the formidable Nanning airdrome in Kiangsi province. This mission which Squadron Leader Lieutenant Hideo Ogushi was to carry out was of utmost importance. Second-Class Flight Officer Shoji Hirai, accompanied him as his gunner.

Flying through a veil of thick clouds at a low altitude of only 800 meters, the lieutenant led his charges straight toward their objective from the south. In no time they were over the enemy air-field. At that very moment, Gunner Hirai discovered 4 enemy pursuit planes flying at an advantageous altitude. The gunner yelled at the top of his voice to his commander that the enemies were closing in on them. He trained his machine gun on the nearest plane and the battle was on.

Without altering the course of his advance, Lieutenant Ogushi dove straight down for the airdromes which loomed below him and released his load of high explosives. Several direct hits were made on the airdromes. Having completed the object of the mission, he now swung his machine into position to charge head-on against one of the on-rushing enemy craft. The unexpected tactic caught his opponent completely by surprise. By swerving at the last moment, a mid-air head-on crash was avoided. The enemy pilot lost his will to mix and sped away. But the remaining three would-be interceptors continued to carry on the battle.

Not to be out-done by the enemies, Hirai countered with his gun. During the exchange of fires, Hirai was hit in the chest. He temporarily slumped in his pit, but with superhuman effort he straightened himself to man the gun. In the meantime, the enemies turned tail and Lieutenant Ogushi, concerned over the fate of his gunner, called back at him with words of encouragement. With failing voice, the gunner replied twice that his wound was just superficial.

Later, the three enemy planes which tried to escape were intercepted by other members and destroyed. Lieutenant Ogushi who had seen these three planes go down in flames was anxious to convey the good news to his gunner and immediately headed back for the base.

Near dusk, the plane reached its base but Second-Class Flight Officer Hirai was breathing no more. He had died without knowing that those three enemy planes had been destroyed by his comrades.

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ALLIED ATTEMPT TO BOOST MORALE OF PEOPLE FAILS

Sending of British Re-Enforcements to Egypt Was Mere Publicity Stunt

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Suggestive of complete command of both the Pacific and the Mediterranean by the Axis Powers, the announcement of the brilliant Japanese war results in the battle off the Solomon Islands, coming close upon the heels of the glorious success scored by the Italian air forces in the western Mediterranean, is now the center of the public attention here.

It is not difficult to see that Great Britain and the United States are now in great difficulties and were compelled to carry out some large-scale counter-attack against the Axis forces to boost the morale of their people. One such attempt was manifest in the form of the battle off the Solomon Islands, and another by the dispatch of large re-enforcements to the Egyptian front, it is understood.

There is no doubt that the British attempted by the recent Mediterranean campaign, not only to re-enforce their Egyptian front which is at present in a critical condition, but also to carry out a grand-scale attack on the Axis forces, so that it may be successfully used for publicity purposes, it is understood.

It is more than probable that Britain, together with the United States, had to form such a big fleet consisting of three capital ships, four aircraft carriers, and many cruisers and destroyers, to avert a crisis on the Egyptian front despite their extremely decreased naval strength. This clearly discloses the bitter situation they are now facing internally.

Nanking Pushes Afforestation

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 17.—To promote afforestation the Ministry of Industry has recently designated two mountains in the vicinity of Nanking for the planting of model forests under the auspices of the Model Forest Administration.

KIRIN BEER

THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE

Agricultural Policy In South Discussed

(Continued From Page 6)

is how can the smooth machinery of marketing be maintained.

The fundamental difficulty lies in the land system. There is a great variation in the systems of the regions of the South Pacific, as is shown by the great landowners of Thailand, and the absentee Indian landowners of Burma, while in French Indo-China the traditional division of land among the children has led to such small divisions that the people cannot subsist on the income from their holdings. Attempts to revise the feudalistic land systems of these peoples would give rise to many complicated problems, and one false step would result in the crumbling of their social institutions. However, in all of the sections of the Southern area, there is one common feature, that of communal property. This forms the foundation of the social structure, dominating not only the economic life of the farmers of the South but their every-day life. I would first of all like to have the objective in this field firmly established. Only when that is done can the counter-measures against the problems of the various areas be "generalized," and without it, it would be useless to take up this and that problem singly.

Suggested Policy

Looking back at what I have written, all my arguments have been of a critical nature, but I can set forth a more or less vague suggestion; that which is necessary is to lead the measures to be taken in the field of agriculture in the South in the direction of the cooperative ideal, and in the production of more than one type of commodity.

The tendency of the colonial policy of the various countries had been to cultivate one crop in one designated area, and this influenced the native agriculture in the same direction. As a result, agricultural enterprises soon came to a stand-still, greatly affecting production and presenting an obstacle in the accomplishment of the aim of the "independence of the acquired rights and interests", which is an objective wholly Japanese, and hitherto unknown in the colonial policies of other countries.

Another strong point in support of this idea of cooperation is that hereafter, the carrying-out of the economy in Greater East Asia as one group can be brought about only by the thoroughness of the application of the cooperative ideal. In the communal economy of the South, the people have already manifested this tendency. Instead of replacing this form of economy with that of personal property and profit, it would be much simpler to guide the tendency of community cooperation toward that of national cooperation. Thus I would say that the plans for the reconstruction of the land system in the occupied areas should be based upon the nationalism found in each region, and the system of personal property and profits should be avoided diligently.

NEXT REGULAR CONCERT AT KARUIZAWA PROMISING

Mrs. A. Gerdts Arranges Entertaining Program for August 18

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 14.—The regular Tuesday Evening Concert sponsored by the Karuizawa Kai, will be given Tuesday, August 18, at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, starting at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. A. Gerdts has kindly arranged the program for this concert, which promises to be highly entertaining.

The artists who will appear in the concert include, Mrs. Tauber, mezzo soprano, from Batavia, who will sing six German lieder songs accompanied by Mrs. Klemm at the piano; Arnold Bauer, Baritone, professor of the Musashino Music Conservatory, Tokyo, who will render three songs, accompanied by Professor Ernst Putscher, of the 7th High School, Kagoshima. In addition to this, Mr. Putscher will play a piano solo.

The program follows:

1 Mezzo-Soprano Solo:
Mrs. Tauber (accompanied by Mrs. Klemm at the piano)
a) Mondnacht .... Schumann
b) Allnaechtlich im Traume ..
c) Fruehlingstraum .... Schubert
d) Neugierde ..
e) Saphische Ode .... Brahms
f) Lahs o Welt .... Wolf

2. Piano Solo:
Mr. Ernst Putscher

3 Baritone Solo:
Mr. Arnold Bauer (accompanied by Mr. Putscher at the piano)
a) Lithauisches Lied .... Chopin
b) Maninacth .... Brahms
c) Nicht mehr zu dir Lu gahen ..

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

ed the precedent of the Festival of the Fire Dance which has been observed every year since then. For some reason at some unknown time in the past, the date had been changed to the night of the sixteenth, and it is now on this eve that the Hi-Odori takes place.

One is tempted to wonder what the world would have been like today, if Iyeyasu's concept of Bushido had been given practical application during he framing of the Versailles Treaty. The past is regrettable, but there is consolation and joy in the thought that at the end of the present War of Greater East Asia, deathless Bushido reincarnated in a modern Iyeyasu will again build two monuments—one for the victors led by Japan in the fight for Justice, and the other no less significant, for the vanquished who fell blindly for a misguided cause.

Actress to Visit Japan

SHANGHAI—Miss Tzu Lo-Lien, a new and rising Chinese film star who will make her debut in "Capture of Hongkong," a Sino-Japanese film production, is scheduled to visit Japan in the near future.

Heads Shanghai Bankers Body

SHANGHAI—Nishiro Kawamura, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed Chairman of the recently reorganized Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association.

AZORES, MADEIRA PLACED UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

Announcement Made by Portuguese Government on Sunday, Vichy Reports

Domei

VICHY, August 16.—The Portuguese government announced that the Portuguese islands Azores and Madeira in the Atlantic were placed under military administration today, it was reported here.

RISSHO PRESIDENT DIES

Kankyo Moriya Passes Away at 62 At Kudanzaka Hospital

Kankyo Moriya, President of Rissho University, Tokyo, died of cancer of the pylorus at 6:10 a.m. last Wednesday at the Kudanzaka Hospital, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, reports the Nichi Nichi.

He was 62 years old.

After graduating from the Literary Course of Tokyo Imperial University in 1906, he became professor of Nichirenshu University, the predecessor of the present Rissho University. He was elected President of the university in 1941.

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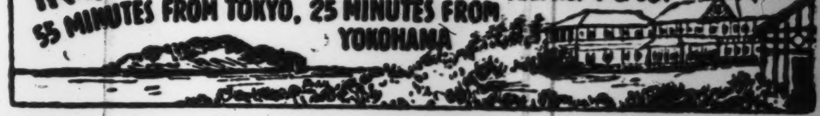

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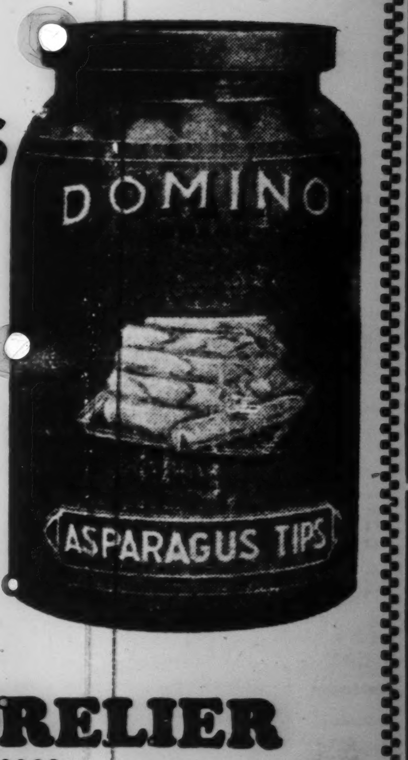

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Hero of Port Arthur Meets Poetess Queen

General Nogi Was Given Great Reception in Rumania by King and Queen

JAPANESE ANTHEM PLAYED

Carmen Sylva Enraptured by Maple Sent by Nogi From Japan

As the train thundered over the rails across the sunlit fields of the Rumanian plain, General Nogi seemed to forget the presence of his companion, Lieutenant-Colonel Morioka, and kept his eyes glued on the verdant fields that flashed before his vision through the car windows.

It was in the summer of 1911, and General Nogi was traveling across Europe on his way back to Japan after attending the Coronation Ceremony of King George V of England. Now, at the express invitation of the King of Rumania, he was bound for Bucharest. So engrossed in the scenery was he, that Lieutenant-Colonel Morioka, an officer of the Embassy accompanying General Nogi as a guide, inquired, "Is there anything that is catching your eye?"

"Just the splendor of the fields. This seems to be a great agricultural country."

"Yes, 42 per cent of the land is arable. Corn is of good quality and is said to be the best in Europe, and as for wheat, Rumania is the foremost wheat producing country in the world," said Lieutenant-Colonel Morioka, and went on to explain the country in detail.

Thriving Agriculture

In this country, the Carpathian Mountains form the southern edge and stretch out to the Transylvanian Alps in the west. To the east of these mountain ranges is a great valley where lies the wheat producing Walachia on the left bank of the Danube. Also on the right bank of the Danube lies the corn producing Dobruja. Besides wild oats, potatoes and sugar beets are plentiful, and sericulture in this country is carried out remarkably well for Europe.

Independence

"Just as the pure unbroken Imperial lineage is the pride of the Japanese, so is the Latin lineage the pride of the Rumanians. And so they will not lose the belief in their pride as being a degree better than their neighboring Turks, Hungarians and the Slavs. They are proud of being the inheritors of the noble lineage of Roman civilization. At one time they had been conquered by the Turks who ruled over them for 400 years, after which they became a sort of a protectorate of Russia. In the meantime, the old tradition and racial spirit saved them from servility. Therefore, even though this nation is yet young as an independent one, solidity lies in its foundations."

"Did the ancestors of the present sovereignty make this an independent country?"

"No, it was a colonel by the name of Cuzar who incited a party of rebels and caused abdication of the throne. Consequently, in 1866 (the 2nd year of Keio) a German king (Hohenzollern) Carol I was given to this country. He is the present King Carol I. It was remarked at the time he was coming over to this new country what a great risk and hard task it would be to take up the rule; however, undertaking the risk, he succeeded in setting the foundations for the rise of the nation."

Admiration

At 7:35 p.m. the train arrived in the capital of Bucharest, where the square was thronged with a multitude. As General Nogi stepped off the train, he was met by the representative of the Minister of the Army, who extended greetings of welcome while the band impressively played "Kimigayo." This was probably the first time in the Balkan Peninsula that the Japanese national anthem was heard.

That evening he dined with the reception committee in the marbled room, and even after they had left, he continued to talk with Lt.-Col. Yoshida and Lt.-Colonel Morioka of the Japanese War Office, who had accompanied him on the trip. At this time, General Nogi heard the following discourse which further evoked his admiration.

Queen Elizabeth

That Rumania came to be called the Belgium of Eastern Europe was due largely to the bravery of King Carol I and also to the circumstances involving his Queen, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth from early infancy took to culture in literature and arts. When she became of age, she visited the Royal Family of Germany and stayed there for a while. It was during her sojourn there that one day when attempting to run down a high stairway, she stumbled and was about to tumble headlong down the stairs when a young officer, happening along just at the moment, caught her quickly in his arms and saved her from any possible injuries. In her maiden heart there rose a deep sense of gratitude and admiration for the heroic rescuer. Many days later at a musical concert, she again met this young officer, who was seated by her, and blushing from the coincidence of the second encounter, thanked him for his kind deed.

Rumania

From those days the young princess' beauty became known to all Europe and from all directions came proposals of marriage. However, she did not lend ear to any of them. When asked why she was rejecting all proposals, she replied, "I will marry only the person who can make me the Queen of Rumania, for I desire to go to that country and do many things there."

This was in the early period of the beginning of Rumania's independence, during which Cuzar, the first ruler, had abdicated and the whole nation was in a quandary in seeking a successor.

In the meantime, the princess, unable to have her own way too long, was finally married with due solemnity to Prince Carol of the Hohenzollerns. On this occasion the princess was said to have remarked to her Lady-in-Waiting, "My wish of many years has come true. From the day I was rescued on the stairway, I was secretly in love with the rescuer, and that person was Carol," and thus a part of her secret of long standing was divulged.

And what a strange fate! Soon after their marriage, Prince Carol was chosen the ruler of Rumania an so to Bucharest, the capital, they went. Though once jokingly uttered by a young girl, the dream of becoming the Queen of Rumania came a step nearer to realization.

Russo-Turkish War

In the year 1877 (10th year of Meiji era) a great war broke out between Russia and Turkey. Rumania became an ally of Russia and Carol I assumed command of the army. Elizabeth donned her white uniform and became a nurse to care for the sick and wounded soldiers. Many seriously wounded soldiers, on the verge of death, received final comforting words from her lips.

When the war was ended, her husband Carol I made a triumphant return with his soldiers who followed behind him, singing the war song at the top of their voices—the song that the princess herself had composed. With the restoration of peace, the wives of the soldiers in appreciation of her benevolence, raised a fund and sent her a remembrance.

The real power of Rumania was recognized by the whole world and from a protectorate it became a kingdom on May 22, 1888. The princess was thereupon crowned the Queen of Rumania and thus her youthful aspirations finally came true.

Respect and Veneration

Such was the enlightening story that General Nogi heard and he could not help but have respect and veneration for the Queen. He eagerly looked forward to be received in audience by Carol I and Queen Elizabeth.

It was the 7th of July, or in Japan the day of the festival of the Vega. General Nogi and his men spent the day in viewing the maneuver of the field artillery firing school, firearms factory, arsenals, and also the "Regina Elizabeth," a hospital for the disabled soldiers, where General Nogi donated a sum of money.

In the evening a welcome reception dinner was given under the sponsorship of the Minister of the Army, at which was present some thirty of the highest army officials of Rumania. During the ceremony General Nogi, who had not even flickered an eye-lid on hearing of the death of his beloved son, was swept with emotion at the sight of the cute little boy and girl who came up to present him with flower wreaths of red and white roses, made in the form of the Japanese flag, and tears brimmed in his eyes as he thanked them and patted them on their heads.

Royal Audience

The audience at the Royal Court took place three days later. General Nogi was granted audience by the King and Queen, and after formalities he had the honor of dining with them, after which they retired to the smoking room.

In this room they observed a picture of a boy wearing a suit of Japanese armor, which the King explained that he had obtained from Japan and had dressed his grandson in such a manner so as to imbue in him the spirit of the Japanese warrior.

The conversation was carried out at great length with the Queen in the interest of the late Great Emperor Meiji in poetry. Turning to the topic of the maple leaves in Japan, the beauty of which lasted even until the last leaf was about to fall, the Queen was deeply interested and expressed her desire that she might someday be able to see the Japanese maple, which Nogi on parting, promised to send her a specimen in one way or another.

Fulfilments of Promise

It was in August of the same year that General Nogi returned to Japan and greatly raved about his liking

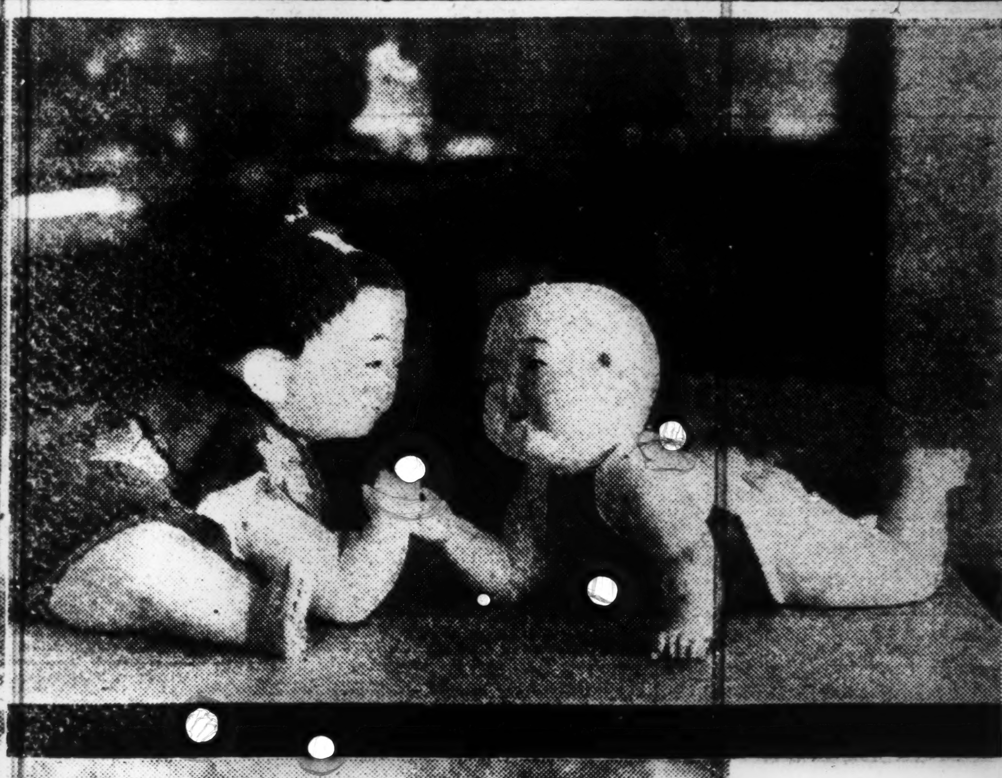
(Continued to Column 8)

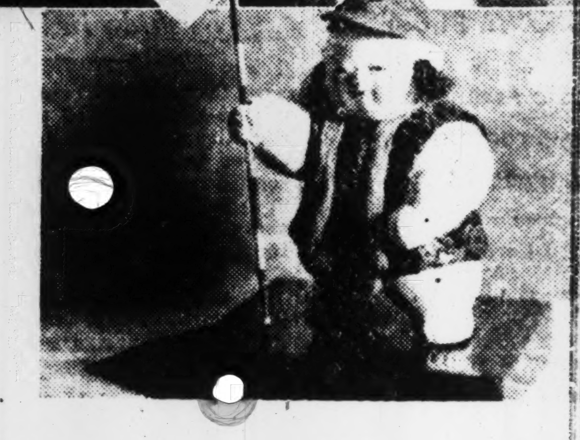
Queen Elizabeth Of Rumania Was Literary Genius

Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, best known by her pen-name of "Carmen Sylva," was born on December 29, 1843, the daughter of Prince Hermann of Neuwied, and married Prince (afterwards King) Charles of Rumania in 1869. The only daughter of the marriage died in 1874.

The Queen took a keen interest in the cultural development of her adopted country, especially in Rumanian poetry and folklore, and collected and edited many Rumanian legends. Much of her literary work was done in collaboration with Mite Kremnitz, her lady-in-waiting. She wrote easily in English, French, German and Rumanian. Her important works were translated into many languages.

Among them may be mentioned Pensees d'une Reine (1882), and, with Alma Strettell, The Bard of the Dimbovitza (1891), a fine English version of Helene Vacarescu's collection of Rumanian folk-songs. "Carmen Sylva" died on March 2, 1916.





The Culture of the Doll

There are dolls in every country of the world, for dolls are as universal as children. But in Japan the dolls are characterized by a uniqueness that distinguishes them from those of other countries. What is this difference?—An article of absorbing interest for all lovers of children and art....

The greatest difference between the history of Western and Japanese Art lies in sculpture. The field of Japanese sculpture is narrow, being limited to Buddhist sculpture and some few wooden ones. Moreover, unlike the Christian Art of the West, the Japanese Buddhist Art is bound by many religious restrictions, such as the costume.

We can almost say that our country has never possessed this art of sculpture in the Western sense of the word. In its place we have the doll.

There are dolls in the West, too, of course, but they do not compare with ours, for theirs have been changed from the dolls that all primitive people had to sculpture, when Greece was at her height. Hence, the various peoples of Europe, who have inherited the Greek culture, do not know the "pre-sculpture doll" but the doll only as a toy.

Difference in Culture

Then what is the essential difference between the Western sculpture and the Japanese doll? Let us first look at it from the standpoint of sculpture appreciation.

In Western sculpture the form alone is taken apart from the human body and is looked upon as something beautiful. The sculpture piece is complete in itself. It is a transcendental existence dwelling in an abstract world that has cut all contact with the surrounding world. The only thing existing in this world of reality is the marble of the statue.

For this reason should one associate the statue with a human being and draw it into direct contact with the outer world, he cannot be called a pure appreciator of the art. In short, a statue keeps its purity by confining itself within its contour.

On the other hand, a doll is made to represent the human being. It is in direct contact with the real world and has nothing abstract about it. Its contour, therefore, has no particular significance as in the case of a statue. For this reason, from the standpoint of Western Art the doll cannot be called an art piece as it does not form a world complete in itself.

Five Aspects

The above peculiarities of the doll and the statue can be divided into five concrete aspects. The first is clothing. Clothing forms the boundary between man and his environment. It is a part of man and the beginning of environment.

The nude form of the human body is used in sculpture to show the beauty of the curve, of course, but at the same time, this form is taken to avoid the statue's coming into easy contact with the outer world through the means of clothing.

The doll, on the other hand, is usually clothed. When left in the nude, there must be a definite reason for it. It does not seem inharmonious even when actually clothed, because it belongs to the actual world.

The second point to be considered is color. Greek sculpture favored clothing while religious significance was strong, but it gradually became nude as religious significance diminished. The clothing, however, was generally colorless, for colored clothing would have the greater danger of bringing the statues into contact with the outer world. The few pieces of colored Greek sculpture had a religious meaning.

Even when the dolls are not wearing actual clothing, as in the case of carved wood dolls, not only is their clothing colored but their face and hair as well. The colors of the actual world harmonize with them, because, as said before, they belonging to this world.

The third point is the pupil of the eyes. In a human being the eyes are the windows of the soul. In sculpture, however, only the eyeballs are made, and the pupils, the light of the eyes, are usually ignored or merely represented by holes, for were the statues made to look into the environment, they would come into spiritual contact with it. The dolls, on the contrary, need to come into contact with the world. Hence, they are given pupils.

The fourth is the pedestal. Statues are usually made to stand on pedestals of the same material and not directly on the actual ground as is the case with dolls. The pedestals, moreover, are not only for the purpose of giving the statues a firm foothold, for if so pedestals of a different material would easily serve the purpose.

The pedestals then serve to cut the statue away from the actual ground. On the other hand, dolls need to be in contact with the actual world, they are placed on the actual ground.

As for the fifth point, when two separate pieces of sculpture are made to form one art piece, they must at least be placed on the same pedestal to show their relationship. In other words, one art piece must have one continuous outline. Two different sculptures with two separate contours can never form one complete art piece. Were this same rule to be applied to dolls, there could be no such thing as puppet shows.

Doll's Soul

Whether or not a doll has a soul depends on the way one looks at it. Even the mummy of Egypt that possesses an actual human body cannot have a soul unless a person believes it to have one.

This problem of the doll's soul is based on the essence of Japanese Art. In appreciating art, the Japanese do not wait for the art piece to attract and move him through its perfection of form, but he voluntarily tries to bring the piece to life. Our ancestors imagined and believed that a horse in a picture actually ran out of the picture. It is natural then that they imagined dolls, which had human forms, as possessing souls.

Then there is our artistic viewpoint to be considered. The Japanese do not try to cut off the world of art from the actual one and give it a separate and abstract form of existence. They try to blend these two worlds into one and beautify their life.

For this reason they cannot separate only the form of the doll and appreciate its beauty. The same holds for all fields of art. Animals, plants, everything is made into art in their natural state.

Three Classes of Dolls

Our dolls may be divided into three classes. The first includes those with religious background, including superstition. The second includes artistic dolls used for ornamental purposes, and the third, the so called "living dolls," or moving ones.

It must be noted that none of these are made for children. The children's toy dolls are merely offshoots of these groups, which in reality are for the grown-ups.

The religious ones, of course, were found mostly in olden times, the clay images which were buried with the dead being the oldest among them.

The significance of these clay images lay not in the beauty of form but in representing the actual human being and animal. They, therefore, had all the elements of our dolls.

The same can be said of "Hitokata" that was used for purification purpose. As evils and misfortunes were transferred to it, and it was discarded after it had served its purpose. For this reason very little effort was put into beautifying its form.

There is also the "Amagatsu" and the "Otogiboko," somewhat related to "Hitokata." The Amagatsu was placed beside a child soon upon his birth until his third year, to transfer all evils from the child to it. At the end of the third year it was thrown into the river.

It is most natural that this Amagatsu should give way to the "Otogiboko," which was used for the same purpose and made into a child's form. When the child became about two years of age, he began playing with the figure beside him. Thus the figure that originally had a purpose developed into a toy. As the figure was made into that of a crawling child, a dog was associated with it. There are many "Hariko," the offspring of "Otogiboko," with the head of a dog among the present day toys.

Artistic Dolls

The artistic dolls, likewise, have very close relationship with the religious ones in their development. When we speak of artistic dolls, we immediately think of "Hinaningyo" that is used in the Dolls' Festival. However, it was originally quite unrelated to the Festival of March 3.

"Hina" or "hinai" means something pretty and cute, and is not limted to dolls only. Primarily, the object of the "Hinai no asobi" or "the game of hina" was pretty boys and girls, who were later replaced by dolls. This game was quite popular among the court ladies of the Heian Cho Era.

When this Hinaningyo came to be connected with the March 3 Festival to be laden with purification significance has not yet been clarified. However, it is quite clear that it has come to have a distinct purification meaning. In some regions the Hina dolls are thrown into the river as carriers of contracted evil spirits.

As miniature carving became popular in the Yedo Period, tiny dolls came out in great number. The Nara Dolls, the Gosho Dolls, the Saga Dolls, the Isho Dolls are some of them. Then there is the "Kyoto Ningyo," or local doll, which abounds in rustic beauty.

Moving Dolls

In the group of moving dolls, we find two different ways of moving the dolls, namely that of manipulating the dolls with strings tied to different parts of the body, and that done by poles attached to different parts. The dolls are manipulated from above in the former case and from below in the latter.

Although both of these are found in the West, the former way is in general use, as is the case with Marionettes.

In Japan the latter way was taken and developed to the well advanced one of today. The string method is used, too, of course, to move such minute parts as the fingers and eyes.

At first the manipulator himself acted for the doll by sticking his hands out from the doll's sleeves. This may be considered as a concrete example of how the manipulator and the doll were united into one. Such close unity of man and doll was possible because the doll, to the Japanese, belongs to the human world.

This primitive method was later reformed into one in which the doll was given his own hands which were moved with poles. Although these hands were no longer the manipulator's own and the doll and the manipulator were not of one body, their souls became even more strongly united.

As the manipulator put his whole self into the doll and became one with it, it was no longer awkward that his own body came into view of the audience. For this reason he can now be seen manipulating before the audience in full attire.

I may have given in the above an unnecessarily minute detail. However, I feel that in it can be seen the peculiarity of our appreciation of art, and that it is the acme of our doll culture developed from the viewpoint that we and the dolls are living in the same world, bound strongly by a spiritual tie.—(Tanaka)

TSUNEYOSHI TSUZUMI
(Geijutsu Nippon no Tankyu)

Originality and Power Mark Muse of Japan

Each Verse Produced by Japanese Poets Is a Master Gem

MANYOSHU EXTOLLED

Importance of Nippon's Poetry Clouded by Difficulty In Translation

It is not possible that the rest of the world will ever realize the importance of Japanese poetry, because of all poetries it is the most untranslatable.

Its beauty consists in the perfection with which a thought and a body of sound are fitted into a small rigid frame. An 'uta' runs into its mold like quicksilver into a groove.

It is in its folk-songs that the Manyoshu comes nearest to European poetry and yet at the same time displays its greatest originality. For in their set pieces the Court writers were bent not so much on expressing themselves in poetry, as on showing that what had been done by poets in China could also be done by poets in Japan. Take the following two songs, robbed in English of all their poetry, at least as statements marked by a magnificent simplicity:

I have got her,
Have got Yasumiko;
She who for any man
Was thought hard to get,
Yasumiko I have got!

Or this:
He. 'Dawn, dawn, dawn' the crows are calling.
She. Let them cry!
For round the little treetops
Of yonder mountain
The night is still.

The following two songs are also from the Manyoshu:

Clear gleams the road
That today the workmen were digging
I have heard it at last,
The tale that of my lady is told!

My hand that is sore
With pounding the rice,
Tonight again
The young lord's son—
Will he hold it and sigh?

If we seek a parallel to such folk epigrams as this, wholly devoid of learned or literary influences, it will be in the coplas of Southern Spain:

Your love is like the bull,
Where they call him, he goes;
But mine is like the stone,
Where they put it, it stops.

But whereas a copla rises to the height of poetry only in one example out of several thousand, the uta produced in every century from the 7th to the 13th an ample succession of exquisite verses:

If but a seed shall fall,
Even among the waterless stones
A tree will grow.
If you love and I love
Can it be we shall never meet?

Like the waters of a river
That by a great rock are divided
In the swift flow of the stream—
Though our ways seem to have parted
I know that in the end we shall meet;

This poem is by a twentieth century poet:

By the sound of the samisen
Alone they live—
These ancient streets
Of the river mouth
Through which at night I love to roam!

But to return for a moment to the Manyoshu. Perhaps the most completely unique and original poems which it contains are the narrative poems which Europeans, for want of a better term, have usually called ballads, though it their smooth grace they are far indeed removed from the poetry that the West has called by this name. Of these the most celebrated is The Fisher Boy of Urashima, though it is impossible in English to do justice to the delicate, undulating movement which pervades the original from the first line to the last.

The Fisher Boy of Urashima
(8th Century)

One day in spring
Watching upon a tall cliff all alone
I saw the fishing boats rocking
Down in the misty bay, and to my mind there came
This tale of long ago....
There was a boy of Urashima
In Mizunoye, who so eagerly
Followed his fishing that in seven days
He came not home, nor brought his load in
Of tunny fish and bream.
One day it happened
While he was rowing over the waves alone
He found a maiden, a princess of the sea,
And took her for his love, and lay with her.
To the immortal world under the sea
He went down with her gladly; hand in hand
Those two went down to the Sea King's city,
Together stood before his throne.
In that world life is unending and always lovely,
There is no change, sickness nor decay.
The boy was simple; he came from another world.
One day he spoke to his lady, praying her:
'Let me go up to the world above the sea
Not for long, for a day let me go up
And see my father and mother and come back
Tomorrow.' So he spoke—'Tomorrow.'
'I wonder if you will come back' she said.
No more—but took a box and gave it to him.
'Never, never must you open this box if you would come again.'
He went up with it to the world of men.
He looked for his village, but could not find it.
Looked for his home in vain.
'How strange' he said 'How strange! Three years only
I have lived under the sea.
How could all vanish,
Leave no trace, not a hedge, a broken wall?
Can it be she is a witch
And has laid a spell on all my home things
To hide them from me? If I look in' he said,
'I shall see it all as it was before.'
He raised the lid. 'What harm if I look in?
He opened wide the precious box....
Out of the box a cloud came tumbling
And crept in white trails to the shore.
Then horror seized him: he screamed and ran,
His sleeves flapping. He ran and stumbled,
Rose and fell again.
He writhed upon the ground, his heart suddenly
Grew faint, his strength failed him, his young skin
Withered in a moment, his flesh dried up.
His black shining hair grew dull and grey;
Moaning, moaning, drawing each breath with pain
A little while he struggled....
And still they tell where once the house was
Of the fisher boy of Urashima
In Mizunoye.

(K.B.S. 2600 Anniversary Essay Series)

Manyoshu Includes Master Muses of All Social Ranks

Of the early poetry of Japan, the Manyoshu is the oldest collection extant and was compiled by the poet Otomo-no-Yakamochi, in the 8th Century. The contents of this ancient anthology include poems written by all classes, from members of the Imperial Family down to beggars. Some of them date from as early as the 4th Century and are marked by the absence of melancholy which distinguishes the verse of later days.

The poems may be classified as follows:— Poems of the four seasons; poems of the affections; and poems allegorical and occasional. They number in all more than 4,000 pieces, of which the greater number are Tanka, short poems of 31 syllables, and the remainder Choka, or long poems. The two outstanding poets included are Akahito and Hitomaro, who are included in the six great poets of Japan.

The whole of the Manyoshu in its latest edition extends to some 120 volumes.

Hero of Port Arthur Meets Poetess Queen

(Continued from Column 2)

for Rumania, the best of all the European countries he visited. In the autumn of that year after he had become the principal of the Peers' School, the maple leaves in the school yard suddenly attracted his attention one morning after a rain. He remembered his promise some three or four months before, and he, who up to this time had strictly prohibited the cutting of any trees or shrubs, reached out his arms and snapped off three branches of the maple tree, much to the pop-eyed amazement of the old servant who was standing by. General Nogi ordered sketches of the flaming autumnal beauty, and with them the maple branches were immediately sent to Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Palace of Rumania.

That year passed by, and it was late in January of the following year that General Nogi received a small parcel from the Queen. Opening it he found that the Queen herself had beautifully sketched on a finely glossed parchment the picture of the branches that he had sent her. General Nogi was greatly satisfied in knowing that the maple leaves had reached her without falling. At the bottom of this sketch was inscribed a poem, written in German by the Queen, which conveyed the praise for the great hero, whose penetrating insight for victories not only reached out to far flung military fronts, but also to the hearts of women whose simple joys he tenderly understood, and thus evoking admiration of even little children.

Ki Kimura
(Yamoa)

TRADE AGENCY BILL PREPARED FOR DIET

New Plan Calculated to Adjust Relations Among Various Existing Bodies

With a view to accelerating the interchanges of commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the creation and legalization of a Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation according to a plan drafted by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the same Ministry, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

What has hitherto formed the focus of comment in connection with the projected creation of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Corporation is the problem as to how the relations between this corporation and the existing body of foreign traders should be adjusted to the best advantage. The ingenuity of the officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry was taxed as to a sensible adjustment of the relationship between this corporation on one hand and the Foreign Trade Control Association, which was created according to the ordinance promulgated in January last for the Vital Materials Industry Corporation, as well as the Vital Materials Management Corporation, which was established as approved by the 79th session of the Imperial Diet, observes the paper.

Twists and Turns

It is learned, according to the paper, that the plan drafted by the Foreign Trade Bureau involves a natural death for the Vital Materials Industry Corporation and the Vital Materials Management Corporation, making them subservient to the Foreign Trade Exchange Corporation.

The paper goes on to reveal that diverse views were voiced by the competent authorities and a number of businessmen interested in connection with the plan drafted by the Foreign Trade Bureau. Some of them are protesting against the desired reinforcement of the existing Foreign Trade Association, stating that there is no need of any additional agency such as the Foreign Trade Exchange Corporation, while others insist on the parallel existence of the Foreign Trade Exchange Corporation in addition to the Foreign Trade Control Association, by modifying the machinery of the Vital Materials Management Corporation. In view, however, of the gigantic scheme for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is felt that the plan introduced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry is most reasonable in that it contemplates the unification of the foreign trade agencies and perfect control over the interchange of commodities in the co-prosperity sphere under the management of the Foreign Trade Exchange Corporation.

It is understood, continues the paper, that the State policy on foreign trade and exchange is essentially based on the contemplated stabilization of an autarchy in the co-prosperity sphere according to the comprehensive program mapped out by the competent authorities for enforcement throughout Greater Asia. It necessarily follows that perfect control is needed for collection and delivery of commodities throughout the co-prosperity sphere, especially in Japan proper, in connection with the possible extension of foreign trade to the areas outside the sphere. Consequently it is highly advisable to proceed with the unification of foreign trade agencies by means of a highly competent and efficient State agency now contemplated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry of the Foreign Trade Exchange Corporation.

Possibilities Discussed

Incidentally the Nikkan Kogyo reports that the Foreign Trade Control Association invited the representatives of the parties concerned to the Greater East Asia Hall on Friday for discussions as to the relief measures to be extended to the parties hitherto engaged in trade exclusively with non-yen bloc countries so that they may now be able to participate in trade with yen bloc countries.

The paper predicts that those eligible will have quotas of commodities for export with the exception, however, of those handled direct by business concerns, those handled direct by foreign trade adjustment agencies and those connected with the commodity mobilization scheme, and further that these eligible parties will be allowed to do business within 20 per cent of the total volume of export to the various yen bloc countries.

TO UP ALCOHOL OUTPUT

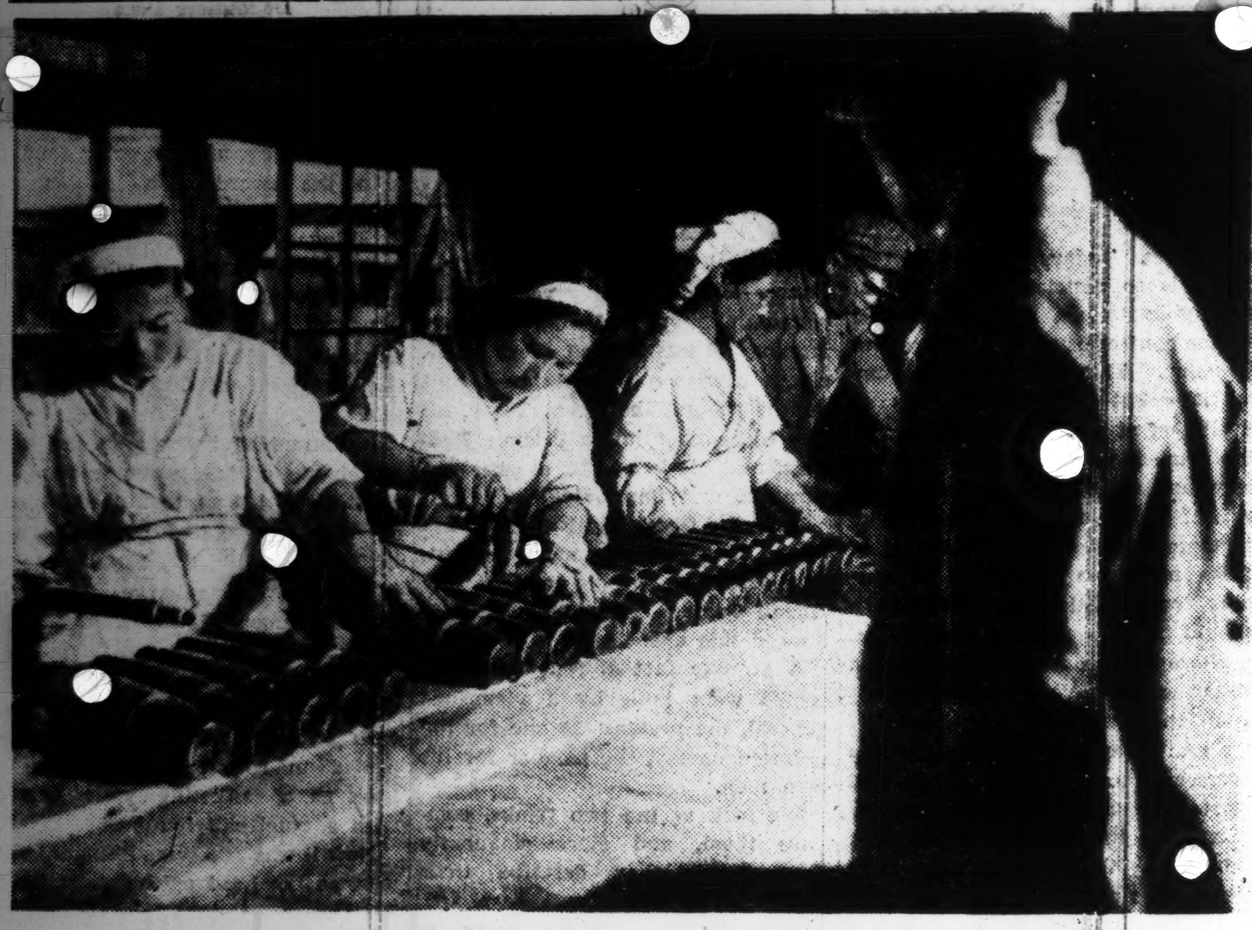
¥13,000,000 Will Be Disbursed During Next Fiscal Year for Purpose

A plan has been decided upon by the Alcohol Department of the Fuel Bureau to augment the production of alcohol for fuel and for industrial purposes, and the authorities concerned are expected to request the disbursement of ¥13,000,000 during the next fiscal year for the execution of the plan in question, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The expenditure stated above will be expended in repairing or expanding the existing equipment at several sugar mills detailed for the production of alcohol from sugar syrup.

The output of alcohol in Japan for the purposes stated above will show an enormous increase next year.

Hot Presents for Enemies



Women are suited for work in which minute care is required. Shown are some shells being prepared by well-trained workers qualified for the task by their meticulousness. The destructive strength of our shells, which has confessedly so amazed our enemies in no small measure, is due to the skill with which the complicated mechanism is put together by women's hands.

DIRECT INVESTMENT APPROVAL SOUGHT

Financial Circles Say People Should Be Aided to Lay Out Money Directly in Bonds, etc.

Opinions are being voiced in Japan's financial circles for the establishment of a system that would enable depositors to make direct investments in national bonds, debentures and stocks as they wish, whereby to facilitate the expansion of production, absorption of national bonds, etc., says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

As clearly explained in the statement issued by the Finance Ministry recently, the savings campaign for the current fiscal year aimed at the accumulation of ¥23,000,000,000 during the twelve months beginning April last has so far been very satisfactory. The increase in national savings during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, however, was due mainly to the rapid increase in postal savings, while the increase in bank deposits has not been very quick, suggesting the need for some counter-measures.

In this connection, several counter-measures as given below are being recommended.

(1) Abolition of the 19.8% tax on interests accruing from fixed deposits with banks. In order to effect the abolition, the interest on fixed deposits must be reduced from 3.3% as at present to 2%, and the amount saved in this way must be paid to the Government in order to compensate for the decrease in the revenue arising from the abolition of taxation on the interest of bank deposits.

Way Must Be Opened

(2) In the past, depositors could not invest their money directly in national bonds, debentures, or stocks. Their money has been invested as part of the banks' funds only. In the future, however, a way must be opened for depositors to invest their money directly in those objects of investment. In other words, depositors will be requested only to notify their banks of their wishes to invest part or whole of their deposits in such and such things. Then, the banks concerned must invest the required amount in the objects named by the depositors, not as the banks' funds, but as those of the depositors.

In this manner depositors will be enabled to get high interests through utilization of their deposits with banks. In the meantime, banks will be enabled to absorb all the idle money which, in the past, has been invested in stocks and other forms of investment.

(3) It was decided by the Japan Financial Control Corporation sometime ago that about 60 per cent of the increase in deposits with all banks should be invested in national bonds. A further study is now considered advisable in this connection in order to facilitate practical disposal of the national bonds. In this connection, the issue of stocks corresponding to the value of enemy assets, now under the management of those banks, is recommended for use in sinking part of the old national bonds.

Promotion Urged

(4) Promotion is urged of activities of new joint financing corporations in order to augment the supply of funds for productivity expansion. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as a turning point, all prominent industrial companies here have established new business plans, shelving all plans established before.

Due to the abolition of the major plans made prior to the war, the demand for funds for productivity expansion is on the wane since July last. This tendency, however, is now turning for the better, and a sudden increase is anticipated in the demand for such funds beginning September next in connection with imports of various materials from the southern regions or relative to the execution of new business plans. In financial quarters here, opinions are gaining influence for the establishment of a powerful financing organ to facilitate the required expansion of productive power of this country independently of the banks at large, whose efforts are now mainly devoted to other important fields of business.

THAILAND TO ENFORCE NEW LABOR ORDINANCE

Boosting of Industrial Output Is Aim—All Men Under 50 Are Affected

With the object of further increasing the industrial output of Thailand, as well as the production of foodstuffs, a new Government national labor ordinance affecting all men in Thailand excepting those over 50, students, priests, sick persons and others already employed, will be put into effect shortly, reports Domei from Bangkok.

A bureau, headed by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram and composed of five committees, will be newly installed within the Government for the execution of the ordinance.

Special commendations will be issued by the Government to those workers who are outstanding in their labor service, it was also revealed.

AMERICAN CONGRESS RAPS WPB ATTITUDE

Progress in Munitions Output Of U.S. Falls Far Behind Government Plans

The House National Defense Council of the United States recently made the following statement severely criticizing the easy-going attitude of the Wartime Production Bureau, according to Domei.

The progress now being made in munitions production of the United States falls far behind the Government plans. Although announcements recently made by Wartime Production Bureau sing the praise of the progress in munitions production by citing examples, such announcements only serve to lead the people to erroneous conceptions regarding the seriousness of the situation and to create in their minds too much optimism which Donald Nelson Chief of the Wartime Production Bureau himself condemned.

The Wartime Production Bureau always emphasizes on the progress of the national defense production by comparing the results of the production by comparing the results of the production expansion efforts with the standards of production in pre-war days. It must be remembered, however, that the productivity during pre-war days did neither manifest the latent productive capacity of the United States nor showed the huge problem imposed upon wartime production.

Some insist upon a change of distribution of the labor at present mobilized, stressing the importance of adopting compulsory measures. However, we are of the opinion that compulsory measures should only be taken under unavoidable circumstances when we send workers from factories where labor is overabundant to factories which are suffering from a shortage of labor. In connection with movements of labor we should follow the example set by England.

Capital to Be Increased

To cooperate with the Government wartime shipbuilding policy more positively, the Kawanami Industrial Company has decided to increase its capital from the present ¥15,000,000 to ¥50,000,000. The company will formally announce the present capital increase at its shareholders' meeting on August 29.

WEEK OPENS QUIET ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Bulls Growing Cautious as Deliveries Seen Ahead; Banks Gain

The Tokyo Stock Exchange opened with a lack of enthusiasm Monday morning and quotations turned a shade easier as a whole as if to ignore the influx of the encouraging news about the ever-spreading anti-British agitations in India and the climax of the Soviet-German war now going on around Stalingrad.

With the exception of a few issues, the major half of the listed wares in the long-term section sustained slight setbacks. It is evident that the weak tone in this section is ascribable to the liquidation effected by hasty bulls prior to the approach of deliveries for fear of a relapse.

The short-term section and the spot market were invariably calm, whereas a conspicuous gain of ¥3.00 scored by the Bank of Taiwan and of ¥0.70 by the Bank of Chosen featured the market. It is felt that the increase in dividend of profit contemplated by these banks are responsible for the jumps in the prices of their shares.

Monday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.40, N. Y. K. ¥109.30, its new ¥93.20, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥102.30, S. M. R. ¥72.90 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥85.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	[illegible]	d .5	....	73.6
Do. new (25)	[illegible]	d .5	43.3	43.9
Kanebo Spinning (50)	[illegible]	d .5	....	....
Do. new (25)	102.5	d .5	103.5	104.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.1	d .5	....	109.7
Do. new (37½)	93.3	d .7	....	94.4
O. S. K. (50)	97.2	d1.2	97.6	98.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.9	d .6	84.4	84.8
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3	d .6	88.5	88.6
Hitachi Works (50)	76.9	d .2	....	76.1
Third Section				
S. M. R.	72.5		....	....
Ikegai Automobile Ind	45.0	d .1	....	....
Toyo Ball-Bearing	91.5		....	90.9
Japan Nickel	46.1	d .1	....	46.4
Japan Piston Ring	83.0	d .2	83.2	83.8
Furukawa Industry	104.4	d .1	....	96.7
Japan Carbon	83.3		....	84.5
Japan Fat	67.6	d .4	....	68.7
Japan Soda	42.6	u .2	42.9	43.1
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.4	d .1	....	64.0
Japan Automobile Ind.	72.3	d .3	73.2	73.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.55	107.55	107.55	107.55
Second 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
First 4%	103.20	103.20	103.20	103.20

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.3	134.4	134.2	134.4
N. Y. K., old	....	....	....	109.3
Do. new	93.4	93.4	93.2	93.2
Kanebo Spinning	153.0	153.0	153.0	....
Do. new	102.3	102.3	102.1	102.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.3	90.3	90.2	....
Osaka Stock, new	72.7	72.7	72.6	....
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.3	69.3	....
Japan Oil	....	77.3	77.3	77.3
S. M. Railway	....	72.9	72.9	72.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.2	85.1	85.1	85.1
Hitachi Works	76.4	76.5	76.5	....
Japan Mining	58.5	58.5	58.4	....
Manchuria Ind	57.8	58.1	....	....

Dividend Rate Approved

The Hypothec Bank of Japan held a general meeting of its shareholders on Monday, when the annual dividend rate of 10 per cent for the first semi-annual term of the 1942 fiscal year was approved together with a sectional modification of its articles, and the appointment of Kazumitsu Kurihara and Ryusuke Kasahara as new auditors. The latter succeeds one of the directors who died during his tenure of office, reports Domei.

Bill Clearings

August 17 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	206,068	114,285
Balance	33,252	24,775

THAI IS BIG MARKET FOR JAPANESE AUTOS

Report Shows Country Has Few Motor Cars—Imports Steadily Growing Larger

All countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are now coming into the limelight as possible markets for Japanese motor-cars as revealed in a report recently prepared by Goichi Ono, Director of the Nissan Automobile Sales Company, on his return here from a trip of inspection in French Indo-China, Thailand and other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. According to Mr. Ono, Thailand is destined to become one of the best markets for Japanese motor-cars. The gist of his report is given here below:

Total Number of Automobiles in Thailand.

In accordance with an investigation conducted by the Commercial Affairs Bureau of the United States, the total number of automobiles in Thailand in January, 1941 was 12,518. The magazine American Automobile, however, gives a little larger number therefore, as follows:

1938	10,850
1939	12,065
1940	13,518

In accordance with these figures, the number of automobiles in Thailand at the end of 1940 was a little larger than that in Manchoukuo, while it covered only one half of the number of motor-cars in French Indo-China.

Based on the figures for 1938, Thailand had one motor car for every 1,175 citizens in the country. The number of motor-cars in Thailand is increasing in recent years at the rate of about one per cent a year. For instance, the number for 1939 was larger by 1,215 as compared with the number for the preceding year, and the number for 1940 was larger by 1,125 than that of 1939.

Bureau Figures Given

According to the figures given by the Statistics Bureau of Thailand, the number of automobiles in the country was a little smaller than the number given above. The Statistics Bureau of Thailand gives the number of the motor-cars in the country for August, 1940 as follows:

Private-owned motor-cars	5,450
Buses	648
Lorries	1,993
Others	2,502
Total	10,593

It is remarkable that about 80 per cent of these automobiles are in use in and around Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, and only 20 per cent are distributed all over the country. This is attributable to the scarcity of motoring roads except in and around Bangkok.

Thailand has no automobile industry as yet. Accordingly she has to import all cars for use in the country from abroad. In keeping with her progress in civilization and industry, the import of motor-cars is steadily growing larger. Especially, in view of the great necessity of motor-cars as a weapon of modern warfare, the Thai Government is encouraging the import of motor-cars, while expending nearly 50 per cent of her national expenditures in the construction of motoring roads in the country.

Amount Spent

The amount expended by the Government of Thailand on the import of motor-cars in the seven years ending 1938 was as follows:

Fiscal year	1932	Comp. with preceding year
	—In bahts—	
1932	521,733	
1933	508,434	* 13,299
1934	906,015	†297,581
1935	1,142,618	236,603
1936	1,476,682	334,064
1937	1,895,085	418,403
1938	2,355,836	460,751

* Smaller by † Larger by

Note: The baht is at par with the yen.

Each fiscal year comprises the twelve months beginning April and ending March the next year.

The number of automobiles imported into Thailand in 1937 and 1938 was as follows:

1937 ...... 1,400 1938 1,565

The origin of shipments of these motor-cars were:

	1937	1938
Belgium	1	—
British Malaya	22	25
Burma	1	1
Czechoslovakia	2	15
Denmark	5	—
France	54	52
Germany	53	144
Hongkong	3	6
Indo-China	7	13
Italy	37	44
East Indies	217	315
Penang	432	391
Singapore	156	186
Switzerland	9	2
Britain	212	228
United States	174	142
Total	1,400	1,565

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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.4	— .40
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.2	— .20
Kanebo Spinning, new, short-term	102.3	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.55	Same

PERCEPTIBLE WEAKENING NOTICED IN LAND PRICES

Success of Government Policy In Checking Danger of Inflation Is Apparent

Due apparently to the success of the Government policy of checking the danger of inflation the increasing trend of land prices in principal cities in Japan, except Taiwan, weakened perceptibly last year, according to a survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Strengthened Government control over immovable assets, and scarcity in the supply of raw materials for building residential houses, due to the adoption of the priority system were given as principal reasons for the weakening by the industrial bank.

Land prices in Taiwan alone maintained a strong tone and rose by 6.3 per cent in 1941 as compared with 1940, because of the remarkable rise of various industries in the island under the industrialization plan of Taiwan.

The movement of land-price indices in principal cities in Japan since 1936 is traced as follows:

Land-Price Indices in Japan

Years	Principal Cities in Japan	Six Major Cities
1936	100	100
1937	103	100
1938	110	108
1939	117	114
1940	125	116
1941	132	117

Six major cities include Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Yokohama and Fukuoka.

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CHOSEN MUST HAVE LARGE TYPE SHIPS

Instructions Issued by Koiso Stressing Need for Required Number of Vessels

In connection with the increasing importance of ship bottoms as a means of securing smooth intercirculation of necessary materials in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, has given the following instructions to the Marine Affairs Section of the Communications Bureau of Chosen which is attracting keen attention of all quarters concerned, says the Nikkan Kogyo:

(1) In order to facilitate marine transportation in adjacent waters, Chosen must have a required number of large type vessels in addition to the motor-boats whose construction is now under consideration.

(2) Besides the motor-boats and large-type steamers stated above, Chosen must have a large number of sailing boats in consideration of various cases where economy of crude oil is practicable.

(3) Lumber of Chosen, in addition to that from Japan Proper, must be used in building wooden vessels for use in the adjacent waters.

(4) Greater efforts must be exercised for the training of reliable sailors. For this purpose, expansion of the Sailors Training Center belonging to the Communications Bureau and the Association of Patriotic Sailors must be started without further delay. At the same time, all hands of the motor-boats in harness shall undergo necessary training in order to promote their efficiency.

STRENGTHENING IS URGED OF LAND TRANSPORTATION

Ministry Submits Opinions to Cabinet for Adoption of Effective Measures

Keeping pace with the construction of standard type ships as approved by the Diet in its 80th session as an indispensable factor for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, the Railways Ministry urged at a recent meeting of the Cabinet the adoption of effective measures to strengthen the land transportation system of the country, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

According to the paper, the opinion of the Railways Ministry comprised several important points as follows:

1. Greater efforts must be exercised to strengthen the system of land transportation to execute prompt transportation of all materials for productivity expansion in addition to the speedy transportation of daily commodities.
2. Completion of equipment for land and water connections in keeping with the speedy expansion of the mercantile fleet of this country.
3. Speedy increase in the production of motor lorries and rapid expansion of rolling stock to secure prompt transportation of small luggages.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1942

The Solid Home Front

When General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, was received in audience a week ago, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to signify satisfaction over the fact that all the people on the home front, fully appreciative of the gravity of the national situation, are discharging their duties faithfully in their respective spheres of activity. His Imperial Majesty further expressed the hope that they would make redoubled efforts in the faithful discharge of their respective duties. To Mr. Michio Yuzawa, who proceeded to the Palace on August 15 and submitted a report to the Throne on conditions in the provinces, His Majesty the Emperor again granted a gracious Message of appreciation for the good work being done by those on the home front. We are deeply struck by these Imperial Words of appreciation and every one of us is firmly resolved to do his best to answer the Imperial wishes.

His Imperial Majesty is so deeply solicitous of the welfare of His subjects that He dispatched eight Chamberlains to all parts of the country on five different occasions to inspect conditions among the people in the provinces. The reports submitted by these Chamberlains to the Throne on their return to Tokyo from their inspection trips were so reassuring that His Imperial Majesty was pleased to express satisfaction to the Premier and the Home Minister, as already noted.

Thanks to the high Imperial Virtues, the Japanese Forces have scored and are scoring an endless series of such brilliant victories, on land, on the sea and in the air, that the war annals of the world carry no parallel cases, and we have no doubt that what with the high Imperial Virtues and the matchless loyalty and bravery of all officers and men of our fighting services, the final victory is practically assured for our cause.

In order to gain the final victory in the biggest war in history now being fought, however, it is not enough to win victories on the battlefield. Those on the home front must prove themselves as efficient as our officers and men are on the fighting lines. In a total war like the present, every individual is a fighter and no one can be allowed to live a life of idleness. All people, whether at the front or on the home front, must exert themselves to the utmost, ready to give their all for the national cause. They must face all difficulties and privations with fortitude and overcome them all until the final triumph crowns their efforts.

It is not every nation which can wage a big war for over five years without betraying any appreciable mark of exhaustion. The pessimistic prognostications freely made by foreign observers at the outbreak of the China Affair that fighting for a year or so would drive Japan bankrupt economically were completely falsified by events and now, after over five years of costly warfare, Japan remains in a sound economic position. Pitted, as she is, against the mighty Powers of the world, however, Japan has still a long and hard fighting ahead, so that the utmost guard must be kept against anything pertaining to self-complacency. Let every one of us go at it with set teeth until our formidable foes are brought to their knees.

Indications of American Morale

As summer passes into autumn, the world will have increasing opportunities to gauge the character of the American morale under the abnormal stress of an unsuccessful war. The elections which will be held throughout the United States in November will constitute a most important barometer with which to measure the national temper. But even already, the preliminary maneuvers in preparation for the coming elections are beginning to furnish some revealing indications concerning the temper of the American people. And these indications certainly augur no good for the future fortunes of America in the current war.

The most obvious and dramatic of the recent revelations of the American temper is to be seen in the considerations which forced the American authorities to send their precious forces which they could ill afford to lose into a hopeless battle with the invincible Japanese in the Solomon Islands area. The conspicuous failure of the American attack from the military point of view indicates that the attack must have been conceived, at least in great measure, from a political point of view. Something, no matter how desperate, had to be done if the American authorities were to keep the populace pacified. The long succession of steady military defeats, the constant boasts of what would be done in the future but with no tangible demonstrations, the increasingly critical situation in Europe and Africa, have all had the effect of making the American public exceedingly restive. In view of the approaching November elections, the authorities had to do something to prove that they were on the job.

The resulting decision to engage in an attack in the Solomons area, of course, has already proved more than disastrous, but in view of the situation at home, it must have been a gamble which had to be risked. Something had to be done regardless of cost. Even in defeat, the authorities could at least say, as they are already saying, that they have carried the fight to the enemy, although at what cost and with what adverse results they are not saying. But this desperate move indicates the restlessness and discontent which is pent up in the American public mind and which may violently express itself in the November elections if the authorities do not watch out.

Another indication of the low morale in the United States is the series of talks which the high officials of that country have been making to the people within the last week or two. These speeches definitely indicate that the production of war materials in the United States is seriously lagging because of the lack of effort on the part of the workers. Starting with President Roosevelt himself, whose speech was read over the radio by Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, the leaders of the country are trying to exhort their people to greater effort. In the battle of production, said Roosevelt, in terms of what is actually needed the United States was producing only a mere fraction. General Eisenhauer, commander of the American army forces in Europe, said that the effectiveness of the Allied military forces awaited the sending of American weapons which were not yet arriving. Admiral Leahy, the President's chief of staff, admitted that the war would not only be long but would also be the toughest, hardest, and most merciless in the history of America. All these statements are tantamount to a confession that the battle of production is going badly for the United States and that the people of that country must not only vastly step up their efforts but must become reconciled to a long and hard war whose ghastliness they have not yet comprehended.

A more direct indication of the dissatisfaction of the public with their leaders is the result of a recent Gallup poll which showed that 64 per cent of the people opposed the Roosevelt-Churchill supremacy over the military command while only 2 per cent favored it. Still another indication is the reported revival of the isolationist sentiment which was forcibly suppressed at the outbreak of the war. The prominant role being increasingly assumed in the pre-election activities by Hamilton Fish, noted for his isolationist and anti-Roosevelt sentiments, is another straw in the wind.

With rigid wartime control prevailing in the United States, the November elections may not turn out to be a major political upheaval. But at least the election and its preliminaries bid fair to indicate pretty clearly what the world already strongly suspects—that the ability of the American morale to remain unbroken under the stress of an unsuccessful war is to be seriously questioned.

A Year Ago Today

August 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Premier Josef Stalin today informed the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow that he was ready to take all necessary steps to expedite the holding of an Anglo-American-Soviet conference in the Soviet capital, in compliance with the proposal made by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill. It was opined that Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supplies, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will represent England and that Harry Hopkins, U.S. Lease-Lend Administrator, and William Harrison, special Lease-Lend expeditor, will be American representatives.

* * *

A commercial agreement was signed between England and the Soviet Union, according to a Soviet communique. The treaty provides for the exchange of goods and granting of £10,000,000 credit by the British Government at an interest rate of three per cent per annum. It was understood that Britain would supply rubber, tin, wool, hides, jute and shellac in exchange for Soviet platinum, hemp, flax, manganese, glycerine and timber.

JAPAN'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN SOUTHERN ASIA DISCUSSED

Problems of Overseas Chinese and Various Land Systems Must Be Solved Immediately

By TSUNEKAZU HAMADA
(From the Nihon Hyoron)

I would like to discuss the plans for coping with the agricultural situation in the South as decided by the fourth general meeting of the Committee for the Greater East Asia Construction Council. According to the scheme, the main objective is to "organize the independent national defense economy of Greater East Asia," and "the ensurance of the prominent position of Greater East Asia in world economy." In order to carry out these two policies, the former was to "augment the production of necessary agricultural, forest, marine and live-stock products, and the latter to "utilize the special natural resources."

The "gist" of the second point has been explained more in detail. By this, the object for coping with the principal foodstuff situation is aimed "to ensure the independent position of Greater East Asia" and the role allotted to the Southern regions is the provision of the "supplementary food supply." It is obvious that the South can fulfill its quota of rice by a study of the export figures of Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma which total 6,000,000 or about 44,000,000 koku. Subtracting the rice imported by Malaya, the Philippines and the East Indies, as well as that sent to India and China, there remains 30,100,000 tons. And on top of that, there are possibilities for increased production. Also, for "planning the epochal advancement of the livestock industry in Japan," the problem of feed for this purpose, is one toward which the South can quite easily make its contribution.

Chief Problem

The chief problem is the carrying out of the second policy, that of "ensuring the prominent position of Greater East Asia in world economy." The principal products have been listed as "sugar, rubber, vegetable oils, tea, Manila hemp, teak, tobacco leaf, etc." This section may be divided into three parts: "Consideration of the existing conditions of supply and demand," "projects for the exploitation and cultivation" and "consideration of means by which the products can be scientifically utilized." In taking up the first part, that of supply and demand, there is of course a great surplus of commodities in East Asia, so that one cannot by reasoning come to the conclusion that "projects for exploitation and cultivation" are necessary. In fact the "restriction of production" is a more fitting answer. To avoid this, it is necessary to increase demand and the Committee apparently has also realized this, for it adds, "consideration of the means by which the products can be scientifically utilized." One cannot help, upon close examination, but be struck by the finesse displayed by the Committee in thus setting down their principles in a rhetorically inevitable sequence, leaving little room for misinterpretation.

There are faults to be found, however, if one stretches the point. The fundamental policy for the establishment of agricultural, forestry marine and livestock industries in East Asia has been declared to be the "manifestation of the great cause of Hakko-Ichiu, within all communities in all regions of the sphere." One cannot but be exhilarated by this great objective which brings to mind the blazing sun rising over dawning clouds resting on the mountain ranges.

Production Increase

The problem arises as to the method for the maintenance of the production of the above-listed commodities, but there is such a wide margin between production and demand, and it is so difficult to decrease that margin that the only solution I can propose is that of storage. But this method depends upon the commodity, for things like sugar and rubber cannot be stored for many years. Scientific utilization would be another solution, but this requires study and research, on top of which, unless the product was of military importance, it would not be easy to convert "scientific results" to "commercial results." Reckless methods to increase the demand of the populace may lead to interference with inflation control, and although the policy of heavy expenditures for wartime and post-war national defense economy is very important, none of the abovementioned commodities are valuable enough to warrant taking such steps now. Today, the general tendency is to restrict the output of surplus materials, as is illustrated by the control of small business and industry. This involves not commodities but the very means of livelihood of men—men who are of the same blood, with the same history, and fighting the same war, as us. If it is a national necessity to regulate the means of livelihood of these men, the regulation of surplus commodities in the South should be of secondary importance.

There is no doubting that such a policy would have a profound effect upon the means of subsistence of the native population as well as the overseas Chinese in the South, and most probably the Committee had taken this into consideration, but I think that that subject should be taken from a broader point of view, and that the two should be discussed separately. At this point, the problem becomes one of the method of guiding the farmers of the South.

Farm Policy

The following policy has been forwarded for the guidance of the Southern native farmers:

"In regard to the guidance of the peoples of the South, while providing for the gradual improvement of the agricultural administration by implanting the spirit of service by labor, it must be the main objective not to force an abrupt change in the habits and customs of the peoples, and the policies in the fields of technique and economy must be in accord with the existing conditions and in particular with the standard of living in the areas."

The War of Greater East Asia completely changed the economic situation in the South. With this unheralded change in the evironments there is an indication of a corresponding change in the economy of the area. With low standards of living and stagnant economic life, the native farmers could not grasp the full meaning of this sudden change and could devise no counter-measures. Not only is the stopping of the further lowering of their living standards the course to the "manifestation of the great cause of Hakko-Ichiu within all communities of all regions of the Sphere." But the prevention of confusion and the further degradation are the essential primary conditions in having the peoples of the occupied areas, who cannot be of direct military assistance, contribute to the War of Greater East Asia. This has been expressed in the words of the Committee, "improvement of administration."

In the agriculture of the South, there is no distinction between administration and household economy. The "provisions for the gradual improvement of agricultural administration" are not merely the problem of agriculture but affect the whole life of the native peoples. Moreover, that administration is firmly bound with the traditional land system. Therefore, the problem is of a much greater magnitude than is provided for by the Committee. They say "provide for the improvement of administration," but the question is the direction in which that improvement should be turned.

Monetary System

Unlike Japanese economy, where the emphasis may be placed upon the improvement in terms of dollars and cents, the barter system as compared to the money economy although not developed to a very marked degree is most widespread throughout the Southern areas. For example, the increase in the production of rice is not necessarily followed by a corresponding betterment of living standards. Such an increase may augment their change from a barter to money economy, but their low rate of proficiency at this form of economy and the fact that the marketing of the agricultural products is entirely in the hands of the overseas Chinese merchants makes the solution a complicated one. The quotations of the rice-market were broadcast from Bangkok in order to prevent the native farmers from being embezzled, but it can safely be said that rather than aid them, it had the opposite effect. From this, it is clear that if one wished the native population to profit by such a move, the problem of the commercial domination of the overseas Chinese must first be studied. Boiling down the essence of the problem, the problem

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VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

The Fire Dance

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Around the Great Tomb at Nagashino local villagers hold a Fire Dance—Hi-Odori—every year on the sixteenth night of the seventh month. At this festival every participant carries a lighted torch, and dances around the Great Tomb, all the while chanting a solemn Buddhist ave. It is a sight at once picturesque and impressive.

Near the Great Tomb there is another, more simple, more modest, smaller. The people call it the "Small Tomb." They do not dance around this one.

A strange fact is that the town tombs were built by a victorious general, the pretentious one for the defeated enemy, the smaller for his own men.

We look at the two tombs, compare them, and more eloquently than words they describe their builder: A magnificent character. That is what he must have been, he to whom the sorrows of a vanquished foe were more moving than the joys of his victorious army.

Built Twin Tombs

The name of this general is Tokugawa Iyeyasu. He built the twin memorials in the fourth month of the third years of Tensho (1575), thirty days after the historic battle of Nagashino had ended in an overwhelming victory for his side.

He could not help coming out of the fray victorious, this man who could within a month forget the hate concentrated and brought to white heat in the crucible of one of the most eventful battles he had ever fought, and in the moment of victory make his heart to focus on compassion for the defeated rather than on exultation of the victorious.

The intoxication of victory not infrequently lets loose the beast in man, and history abounds in the all too numerous examples of humans who forgot humanity in the hour of triumph. Not so Iyeyasu

He was firm in the belief that battles were fought not to make the enemy miserable, but to secure peace and happpiness for the people under him. "A war is but a necessary evil which is inseparable from the endeavors to bring justice to the land and tranquillity to the people," he said.

This conviction he kept uppermost in his mind throughout all of his wars. It was his concept of Bushido. Perhaps more than any other single trait in his character, Iyeyasu's steadfast adherence to Bushido ideals made him the man he was—the third of that great triumvirate of soldier-statesmen, the other two being Nobunaga and Hideyoshi.

Battle of Nagashino

Let us pick up the thread of history which leads through the labyrinth of feudal Japan, and feel our way along the "age of wars" which centers in the sixteenth century, until we finally arrive at the battle of Nagashino, which led to the building of the famous sister tombs:

Feudal chieftain Takeda Haranobu—better known as Shingen—held sway in Kai, while Kenshin ruled in Echigo, and Ujiyasu in the provinces of Izu, Sagami, and Musashi during the latter half of the sixteenth century. Shingen and Kenshin are the most popularly known of all the military heroes of feudal Japan. Both were candidates for supreme chieftainship, but both died just before attaining that end.

Shingen was noted for his great skill in the art of waging war. Kenshin was Shingen's equal in that respect, but he was moreover revered for leading a very pure life, being brought up as a priest. Although the two were adjoining neighbors, they were on bad terms, and constantly at war.

There is a famous and well-known story concerning the two mighty warriors, and the episode is related here in brief as representative in illustrating the spirit of Bushido:

Kai of which Shingen was the lord is mountain-locked, with no outlet to the sea. Having no salt deposits in any of its mountains, and with no access to the sea, the province depends for its salt on neighboring Suruga and Sagami.

This natural deficiency was taken advantage of by Shingen's enemies, and in the eleventh year of Eiroku (1542) the allies of Kenshin conspired to forbid all merchants within the territory of their rule to sell or in any way supply salt to the people of Kai. In this way they planned to compel Shingen to sue for peace through a famine in salt.

Denounces Plan

Though an uncompromising foe of Shingen, Kenshin strongly deprecated the conspiracy of his allies. The plan he regarded as contemptible and unworthy of men who fought with the sword. He indignantly stated:

"Shingen and I are great enemies; but that is no reason why the innocent people of Kai should suffer. Imagawa and Hojo (his allies) are cowards. I cannot stand by and see the province of Kai go without salt."

He immediately ordered the salt merchants of his province to ship all the supplies of that needed article to the boycotted provinces, enjoining them strictly, moreover, not to make any overcharge. He even wrote a personal letter to his enemy Shingen, saying:

"You and I are at war to measure the strength of our arms against each other; but I must not be expected to countenance so base a trick as of afflicting your people with a cruel salt famine."

Now it was this same Shingen who was, as the head of the great fighting house of Takeda, the main military prop of the Ashikaga Shogunate. And it was this mighty warrior who had for a long time fiercely opposed Iyeyasu on the battlefield, much to the distress of the latter.

Biggest Setback

Especially hard on Iyeyasu was the result of the battle of Mikatagahara in Genki 3 (1572). The defeat was, perhaps, the most overwhelming reverse ever to be experienced by the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

In that battle, he lost a great number of irreplacable veterans, together with a host of rising young fighters. The blow was so crushing that it cast a dark shadow over his whole future, even to the extent of making many doubt his recovery and of driving away a number of the weaker adherents from his fold.

The later death of Shingen was no great help to Iyeyasu's ambitions, for that great fighter left a son. Takeda Katsuyori. Katsuyori began where his illustrious father left off and became the mainstay of Yoshiaki, and head of the Ashikaga Shogunate.

The battle of Nagashino, which took place in May, Tensho 3 (1575), is known as one of the most remarkable campaigns in the sixteenth century of Japan. It was, also, memorable as one in which the greatest number of firearms was used in those days.

The battle came about as the result of the attempt of Shogun Yoshiaki to save the tottering Shogunate by getting rid of rapidly rising Oda Nobunaga. This, he tried to do with the help of Katsuyori. But the defeat of Katsuyori at the hands of Iyeyasu in the battle of Nagashino spelled the doom of the house of Takeda, of Shogun Yoshiaki, and of the Ashikaga Shogunate itself.

Conquers His Son

It is not hard to imagine Iyeyasu's joy in conquering the Takedas. Takeda Shingen being dead, he had to be satisfied with victory over Shingen's son, Katsuyori, but that fact subtracted little, indeed, from the joy and satisfaction he felt in removing out of the way his most dangerous enemy.

It is all the more credit to Iyeyasu—and Bushido—that within a month after winning the battle which was planned by his greatest enemy to annihilate him, he as the victor should forgive his foe, and show his magnanimity by making no secret of lamenting the great loss life sustained by both sides.

Soon after the battle, the bodies of the enemy were given respectful interment, and over the plot Iyeyasu caused to be built the now famous Great Tomb.

History relates that in the month following the battle of Nagashino great swarms of giant bees came out of the Great Tomb spreading terror and panic. The local inhabitants, to whom the grim scenes of battlefield tragedies were still fresh in their minds, fancied that the bees were the souls of the fallen soldiers, which for some reason were still unsaved.

The report coming to Iyeyasu with characteristic compassion he took steps which he believed would help the troubled souls to find peace and lasting repose. To this end he had En-yo Sho-nin, rector of Daion-ji temple, celebrate a grand mass. The service was performed on the twenty-first of July with solemn prayers for the salvation and happiness of the lost souls.

It is this celebration of three and a half centuries ago that has form-

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Three Battles

Chapter XI

Each day as First Class Airman Toyoji Mitsui, a machine gunner of the naval air corps, was recuperating from a serious hip wound he had received in an aerial combat over moon-lit Nanking, the memories of his comrades who did not return from the mission that night continued to hover in his mind. He awaited the day of his early recovery when he could once more be sent to the front to battle for his fallen comrades. In the meantime, he wrote a narration of that combat in memory of his fallen comrades which ran as follows:

"Four aerial raids had already been conducted by our unit since the initial order was received on August 15, for the destruction of the enemy air force and its installations at Nanking. In spite of several intensive bombardment on the enemy airfield, an enemy air force of considerable strength continued to operate from there.

On the night of August 22, we received our third order to assault the the enemy's capitol. At 10:30 p.m. we received a wireless from the first attacking party to the effect that the discovery of the airfield was difficult due to intensive enemy searchlight activities. We took off immediately. As we came over Nanking, 15 or 16 powerful searchlight glares camouflaged the airfield so well that we lowered our elevation slightly and flew on our inference toward the enemy airport. All during this time, a terrific anti-aircraft barrage was set up by the defenders. We finally located the airfield, after much effort, and dropped our load of devastating bombs and without suffering any damages we returned to our base.

The following night, an order was again issued for the same mission. At the appointed hour, our squadron winged its way toward Nanking once again. The weather was favorable, but the moon had not yet made its appearance. During the long ride, over the vast China plain, an almost complete light-control was being observed on the ground. As we neared Nanking, the blinding glare of searchlights which had harassed us so much the night before was missing. About this time, the bright moon began to ascend from the horizon.

We rejoiced at the clear silhouette of the city down below and gunned straight for the Nanking airport. Suddenly, in the distance an enemy squadron of 5 pursuit planes made its presence known. In a few moments we were engaged in a mad aerial melee. I occuped my position in the gunner's pit and fired 20 or 30 shots at an enemy craft, which was attacking us from below, as it came squarely into full view of my gun range. The enemy plane burst into flames. I pressed on my trigger to follow up the shot. But before I was able to open fire, I realized that I was bleeding profusely from a bullet wound at the lower part of my left hip.

Another enemy bullet had punctured one of the gasoline tanks and the gasoline began to pour into my pit. It became impossible to manipulate the gun so I crawled back into the main compartment, and to my amazement, I found that the gasoline had found its way even into this compartment. Anticipating an explosion at any moment, I noticed that some of the members of the crew had cocked their pistols prepared to end themselves when the worse came. Fortunately, our plane did not catch on fire. Speed was reduced to conserve fuel and we glided down at our base, two and a half hours behind the rest of the planes. Later, we learned from the commanding officer that the night's raid had been exceedingly successful.

My one regret during that operation was that I could not have done more, as some of my comrades who did not return from the mission had done. For this reason, I must recover as quickly as possible and return to the front to carry on the unfinished task.

Half-Wing Machine

It was in the late afternoon of December 9, 1937, when the ground crew of a certain Japanese Imperial Force noticed a rare sight in the distance. A single wing pursuit plane with more than half of its left wing missing was heading toward the landing field.

The plane belonged to one of

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